

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27,241

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 15-16, 1970

Established 1887

## Equal TV Time For War Critics Ordered in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—The Federal Communications Commission ruled that the major television networks must give prime time for opposition to the President's views on the Vietnam war.

The FCC said that the President has made five such televised addresses since November, 1969.

It made the ruling in response to five separate fairness doctrine complaints. It also said that the fairness doctrine requires that the President allow time for a Republican party spokesman to reply to the July 7 address of Lawrence O'Brien, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

**Balanced Coverage**  
In the unprecedented action of requiring the networks to give time for reply to the President, the FCC said that there was no question that the networks had presented balanced coverage of the Vietnam war.

It indicated that it believed that this balance was upset when the President was given five opportunities to address the nation on this issue.

In such circumstances, the FCC said, there must be "a reasonable opportunity" for the other side to reply to the five addresses.

It stressed that such an obligation to provide equal time would not arise from a single speech.

**TV Air Limit**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (WP).—Despite angry Republican objections, a House-Senate conference committee yesterday approved legislation to clamp limits on spending for political campaign broadcasts, beginning with this fall's elections.

All four Republican conferees refused to approve the final report, and Senate minority leader Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, one of the conferees, labeled it a "bizarre effort by Democrats to save some of their candidates."

The final agreement was approved by six Democrats—three from the House and three from the Senate.

Republican objections centered on the provision applying the bill to this year's Senate and House elections. Republicans have far more money available for campaign advertising than Democrats, and the bill's key provision limits the amount a candidate for federal office or governor can spend on broadcast time to 7 cents for each vote cast for the same office in the previous election. The limit includes spending on behalf of the candidate by others.

**Effective After 30 Days**  
Under the conference agreement, the spending curb would go into effect 30 days after enactment of the bill. In any campaign where any candidate or his representative had already signed contracts by Aug. 13 for spending exceeding the limit, a Democratic aide said, the limit would not apply this year.

The bill also would:

- Permanently repeal the equal-time requirement for presidential campaigns.

- Allow states to extend the bill's provision to local elections.

- Limit spending on primaries to half that for general election campaigns, starting in 1971.

Walter Ulbricht, the party chief of East Germany, said today that the East German government would not support the bill.

He said that the East German government would not support the bill.

He said that the East German government would not support the bill.

He said that the East German government would not support the bill.

He said that the East German government would not support the bill.

He said that the East German government would not support the bill.

He said that the East German government would not support the bill.

He said that the East German government would not support the bill.

He said that the East German government would not support the bill.

He said that the East German government would not support the bill.

He said that the East German government would not support the bill.

He said that the East German government would not support the bill.

He said that the East German government would not support the bill.

He said that the East German government would not support the bill.

He said that the East German government would not support the bill.

He said that the East German government would not support the bill.

He said that the East German government would not support the bill.

He said that the East German government would not support the bill.

He said that the East German government would not support the bill.



**CLEARED FOR SAILING**—The Le Baron Russell, loaded with nerve gas rockets, is shown at its Sunny Point, N.C., dock. A federal court refused yesterday to prevent the ship from carrying out its disposal mission.

**Storm May Cause Delay**

## Judge Refuses to Order Army Not to Dump Nerve Gas in Sea

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (WP).—A U.S. district court judge, convinced that "additional delay may cause danger to the public," today refused to halt the Army's disposal of obsolete nerve gas in the Atlantic Ocean.

Federal District Judge June L. Green denied the motion for a temporary restraining order to stop the gas dumping, presented by Gov. Claude R. Kirk Jr. of Florida and the Environmental Defense Fund, Inc., a New York ecology group.

In a brief order, however, she told the Army that she still had "serious misgivings about the site of the proposed dump."

She "urgently requested that the Army utilize a disposal area of shallower depth within a reasonable distance from the port of embarkation."

The Army said it would study Judge Green's request for a shallower final resting place for the gas, but no decision was anticipated until tomorrow.

At that port, Sunny Point, N.C., the Army and Navy continued to load the 418 concrete "coffins" containing 60 tons of VX nerve gas and ten pounds of VX nerve agent aboard an old Liberty ship.

**Weather Hazard**  
But the weather posed a possible hazard to the Army's intention to tow the ship to sea and sink it with its deadly cargo. A dangerous tropical depression that was nearing hurricane strength approached the Bahamas and Florida today.

The head of the National Hurricane Center, Robert H. Simpson, said he believed the Army would change the plans about moving "to the point they've got in mind Sunday."

"At best," he said, "there will be a lot of squalls around that area."

The communiqué was signed and then issued by the two chief negotiators, Gerard C. Smith and Vladimir S. Semynov, in a formal ceremony in the Belvedere, the great baroque palace of the Austrian emperors.

In dry and guarded language it said the talks had been "useful to both sides and made it possible to increase the degree of mutual understanding on some aspects of the arms race. The communiqué indicated that the two sides have come to understand each other better on some but not all issues involved."

**Important Progress**  
Mr. Smith in his closing statement underlined the continuing nature of the negotiations. He said that "important progress had been made which would prove a sound basis for the Helsinki phase of the talks."

Mr. Semynov praised the "businesslike, calm and frank atmosphere" that had prevailed during the negotiation but warned against underestimating the complexity of the problems involved.

Like Mr. Smith, he expressed his government's deep commitment to the search for an agreement.

The two men, who had often ap-

## Vatican, Yugoslavia Renew Ties Broken in 1952 Over Stepinac

By Peter Grose

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—The Vatican and Yugoslavia today simultaneously announced the resumption of full diplomatic relations in a move which may herald further ties between the Holy See and Eastern Europe.

The announcement ends an 18-year break between the two states and makes Yugoslavia the first European Communist country to establish diplomatic relations with the Vatican. Cuba is the only other Communist country to exchange ambassadors with the Holy See.

There are about six-and-a-half million Catholics in Yugoslavia.

Relations between the Vatican and Yugoslavia were broken in 1952 when the late Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac, of Zagreb, condemned by the Yugoslavs as a war criminal, was raised to the rank of cardinal by the Pope, then Pius XII.

**1966 Agreement**  
In 1966, relations were partly re-established under an agreement which provided for an exchange of unofficial envoys and gave more freedom to the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia in exchange for a pledge that it would not interfere in internal politics.

The agreement has worked sufficiently well to lead to full diplomatic status and may encourage other East European countries, especially those with a stable Catholic population such as Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, to consider some tentative steps of their own.

The current debate between the Soviet Union and West Germany and West German moves to improve relations with Poland and East Germany can only help any such development, observers say.

The resumption of diplomatic ties between the Vatican and Yugoslavia is the culmination of ten years of work by Pope Paul and his predecessor, John XXIII, to improve relations with the Communist world.

So far as the Vatican and Yugoslavia are concerned, the next step is expected to be a visit to Belgrade in ten days by Pope Paul's foreign affairs minister, Monsignor Agostino Casaroli.

**Mass Media**  
He will probably ask the Yugoslav authorities to allow the church to make more generous use of mass-media communications in religious teaching.

Mons. Casaroli will almost certainly also see President Tito, who is expected to make an official visit to the Vatican during a planned state visit to Italy this autumn.

The Pope's envoy is expected to discuss with President Tito not only bilateral relations but also such themes as the problem of developing countries, and the possibility of a conference of non-aligned nations and a pan-European conference.

## Amman Decries Attack Jets Hit Jordan Army; First Truce-Time Raid

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Aug. 14 (NYT).—Israeli Air Force planes bombed and strafed Jordanian Army posts opposite the Beisan Valley for about 45 minutes today. It was the first announced attack on the Jordanian Army—as opposed to Palestinian guerrilla bases in Jordan—since the American-sponsored cease-fire came into effect a week ago.

Announcing the attack, a spokesman said the installations hit "were those of the Jordanian Army, which assists terrorists and makes it possible for them to act against Israeli civilian settlements." All Israeli planes returned safely, he added.

[From Amman, the UPI reported that the Jordan government said the cease-fire was violated today by Israeli attacks in the air and on the ground.

[First, the military spokesman in the Jordan capital said that two Israeli jet fighters strafed civilian cars on a road in the North Jordan Valley, damaging one vehicle and wounding a civilian passenger.

[At 2:30 p.m., he said, two formations of Israeli jets raided a Jordanian Army supply camp in Irbid and nearby civilian areas. A half-hour later, he said, Israeli tank guns and artillery fired on the Jordanian position north of Kureimel. In the two afternoon assaults, he said, a Jordanian soldier was killed and seven soldiers and one civilian were wounded.

[The UPI noted that it was the second consecutive day of Israeli air attacks within Jordanian borders. Yesterday, jets raided a northern village but failed, Amman said, to inflict casualties or damage.

[Israeli has said that its only previous air raid over Jordan since the cease-fire began was against commandos, not official Jordanian installations.

**Hussein's Stand**  
In a pre-truce period that began about one month ago, Israeli planes included Jordanian Army bases among their targets for almost daily attacks. With the cease-fire of last Friday night, which both the United Arab Republic and Jordan agreed to honor, these attacks stopped, until this afternoon.

In accepting the cease-fire and the formula for opening negotiations proposed by the United States, Jordan's King Hussein declared that he could not be responsible for acts of the Palestinian guerrilla armies based in his territory.

Israel refused to accept this disclaimer, and made this refusal explicit in bombs and rockets today. From the sector attacked, mortar shells had been fired last night at the Israeli settlements of Yarden and Maoz Haim.

Technically, King Hussein did not agree to a new cease-fire in accepting the American peace initiative, as did President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic; King Hussein merely reaffirmed the original cease-fire of June, 1967, which ended the Six Day War. President Nasser publicly abrogated those cease-fire resolutions of the United Nations Security Council over a year ago, but King Hussein did not follow his lead at that time.

The Israeli government waited today for the United States to follow up action on Israeli charges that the U.A.R. violated the cease-fire and "standstill" agreement.

[From United Nations headquarters in New York, Reuters reported that the UN's truce supervisor in the Middle East, Maj. Gen. Eusio Silasvuo, has been given a second Israeli complaint about alleged Egyptian military buildings that violate the cease-fire.

[Reuters also reported that Jordan complained today to UN peace mediator, Gunnar Jarring, about "repeated Israeli violations" of the truce. It was, Reuters said, the first time any of the Middle Eastern parties had drawn Mr. Jarring into the dispute over alleged violations.]

In Jerusalem, an Israeli official said the second complaint to the UN's Gen. Silasvuo charged that Egypt had fired an anti-aircraft battery and resumed work on an incomplete missile site, both within the 31-mile-wide "standstill" zone on the Suez Canal's west bank. Israel earlier had complained that after the truce began last Friday, Egypt moved up at least six missile units.

**Talks Less Important**  
The foreign affairs and security committee of the parliament, the Knesset, met today in secret session to discuss the military and diplomatic situation resulting from yesterday's charges by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan about alleged Egyptian and Soviet moves (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

**U.S. Still Probes Israeli Charge of Truce Violation**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—The United States is still investigating an alleged Russian-Egyptian violation of the Suez cease-fire agreement last Saturday, the State Department said today, and withheld comment on Israel's latest charge that another violation was detected yesterday.

A department spokesman denied that America had disproved Israel's charge that Egyptian missiles were moved into the Suez Canal zone some time after the truce went into effect.

Israeli diplomats here said they were disturbed by the lengthy delay by the United States government in confirming their government's charge about the first reported violation, but the spokesman said no judgment had been reached.

Lt. Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli Ambassador, called on Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco last night to press Washington to force the removal of the missiles.

Observers said it was obvious that Washington does not regard the evidence to be conclusive so far.

**Israeli Report on Missiles To Be Held as Secret by UN**

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 14 (Reuters).—A report by Israel claiming that Egypt has moved Soviet missiles closer to the Suez Canal in violation of the Middle East cease-fire is to be treated as secret, a UN spokesman said today.

He said the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) commander, Maj. Gen. Eusio Silasvuo, who received the complaint in Jerusalem yesterday from Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, transmitted his report to UN Secretary General U Thant today.

"It is a confidential communication and it will not be made public," the spokesman said. Customarily, reports by the UNTSO chief

are issued as Security Council documents.

The spokesman said he did not know if there was any precedent for keeping such information secret.

Meanwhile, he insisted that there was neither harm nor concern here over the delay in getting Arab-Israeli peace talks started under the auspices of the UN mediator Gunnar Jarring.

"It seems that the road to peace is always a hard one," the spokesman, Cesar Ortiz, of Mexico, said. "It is much more difficult than the road to violence."

Mr. Ortiz again insisted today (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

**FDA Bans Use of Cyclamates In Food Products After Sept. 1**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI).—The Food and Drug Administration today ordered the removal of all diet foods and drinks artificially sweetened with cyclamates from grocery shelves by Sept. 1.

An FDA spokesman said that any foods remaining on shelves after that time could be seized as adulterated foods under federal food and drug laws.

Included under the order are canned fruits and vegetables, canned juices of fruits and vegetables, concentrates and mixes for lemonade and fruit drinks and ice tea mixes.

The FDA said that its decision was based on a report by a special medical advisory group that cyclamates would not be effective for diabetic and obese persons.

**Use in Diet Foods**  
Although cyclamates were banned from soft drinks on Jan. 1, after they were found to have caused cancer in laboratory rats, diet foods with cyclamates still have been generally available.

The FDA had argued that such

## Vienna Phase of SALT Ends On Hopeful But Vague Note

By Henry Tanner

VIENNA, Aug. 14 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union concluded the Vienna phase of their strategic arms limitation talks today on a hopeful but inconclusive note and agreed to resume negotiations in Helsinki on Nov. 2.

A joint communiqué made it clear that the four months of intensive negotiations here had brought no firm agreement on any aspect of the problem of limiting the arms race. The communiqué indicated that the two sides have come to understand each other better on some but not all issues involved.

The communiqué was signed and then issued by the two chief negotiators, Gerard C. Smith and Vladimir S. Semynov, in a formal ceremony in the Belvedere, the great baroque palace of the Austrian emperors.

In dry and guarded language it said the talks had been "useful to both sides and made it possible to increase the degree of mutual understanding on some aspects of the arms race. The communiqué indicated that the two sides have come to understand each other better on some but not all issues involved."

**Important Progress**  
Mr. Smith in his closing statement underlined the continuing nature of the negotiations. He said that "important progress had been made which would prove a sound basis for the Helsinki phase of the talks."

Mr. Semynov praised the "businesslike, calm and frank atmosphere" that had prevailed during the negotiation but warned against underestimating the complexity of the problems involved.

Like Mr. Smith, he expressed his government's deep commitment to the search for an agreement.

The two men, who had often ap-

peared stiff-faced, seemed more relaxed than usual. They smiled frequently during the ceremony and pumped each other's hand vigorously at the beginning and end.

Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the Austrian Foreign Minister, presided at the ceremony in the lavishly furnished Marble Hall overlooking vast gardens.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

**Ban by Canada**  
OTTAWA, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—The Canadian Health Department today banned the sale of all goods containing cyclamates effective Sept. 1.

The FDA had argued that such

the two men, who had often ap-

## About 5,000 'Volunteers' Involved

## S. Aid Near for Thai Force for Cambodia

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (WP).—The State Department today called a "tentative" agreement for a Thai military aid to send 5,000 "volunteer" troops recruited or trained in Thailand.

The department press officer said that the aid was "tentative" because the United States has made it clear that it looks with favor on such a Thai-Cambodian cooperation.

The nature and extent of the support we may provide, he said, "will depend in part on agreements worked out between Thailand and Cambodian governments, including the training and action of the troops involved."

McCloskey reiterated that "no over-all agreement on U.S. aid for troops recruited or trained in Thailand" has yet been reached.

**Tentative Accord**  
Under newsmen's question-naire, Mr. McCloskey acknowledged that what has been decided so far could be called a "tentative" agreement for U.S. aid for 3,000

Thai troops described as "ethnic Cambodians" and about 2,000 Cambodians now being trained in Thailand. Labeling these troops as Cambodians, he said, is "a way of saying that they are not royal Thai government forces."

Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, charged today that the reported U.S.-aid intentions, if carried out, "would represent the second violation of the Senate-approved Church-Cooper amendment within a week's time."

The "first" violation, said Sen. Church, "was the disclosure that direct American air support is now being extended to Cambodian troops."

**Role Limited**  
Officially, the Nixon administration denies it is engaged in direct air support; it claims this is "air interdiction" of Communist forces in Cambodia to prevent them from remounting a challenge to U.S. troops in South Vietnam. Senate critics counter that this is semantic trickery.

After intense debate, the



## Saigon Units Have Switched Combat Roles With Most GIs

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, Aug. 14 (UPI)—South Vietnamese ground troops have now virtually completed their exchange of combat roles with American soldiers under the Vietnamization program.

In the year since the first American combat troops began withdrawing, and especially in the last three months, South Vietnamese ground forces have replaced U.S. soldiers along all but a small portion of the country's jungle and mountain border frontiers.

While Americans continue to man some artillery outposts and provide massive helicopter and jet-bomber support, the primary role of fending off North Vietnamese main force units along the borders of Cambodia and Laos is now being borne by South Vietnamese ground troops.

The most dramatic realignment has taken place in Military Region III, comprising the 11 provinces around Saigon. Three months ago American troops formed the outer line of defense, pitted against three North Vietnamese divisions along the border in Tay Ninh, Binh Long and Phuoc Long provinces.

Except for one South Vietnamese airborne brigade the Saigon government's army was positioned in the inner ring of provinces around the capital. Now the roles are reversed.

**25th Division Pulls Back**  
The U.S. 25th Infantry Division has pulled back from its border-policing role in Tay Ninh and Hau Nghia provinces into an area near Chi Chi and Dau Tieng—about halfway from Saigon to the border. Taking over its role is the South Vietnamese 25th Division, which is currently operating not only along the border but in the Parrot's Beak part of Cambodia as well.

## U.S. Author Starts Visit To Red China

By Lee Lescaze

HONG KONG, Aug. 14 (UPI)—Writer Edgar Snow entered China today—the first American to be granted permission to visit the country since Mao Tse-tung's cultural revolution.

A long-time friend of Chairman Mao, who first interviewed the Chinese leader in 1936, Mr. Snow crossed the border from Hong Kong less than 24 hours after arriving in this colony. He did not inform American officials of his presence and sought to avoid publicity.

Mr. Snow, 63, last traveled to China in 1964 and interviewed Chairman Mao in January, 1965. Three years later, he sought to enter China again in the waning days of the cultural revolution but was refused permission at the last minute.

The timing of Mr. Snow's visit suggests that China is interested in continuing to develop contacts with the United States and that Peking has confidence in the nation's stability.

**Chinese Refusal**  
Although the U.S. State Department has routinely approved American journalists' requests for travel to China in recent years, Peking has barred all American citizens except Mr. Snow.

China emerged from the cultural revolution in 1969 to find that most of the world's nations had turned their backs, offended and alarmed by the turmoil apparently being sponsored by China's highest officials. In attempting to rebuild its foreign relations, Peking has sought to demonstrate that order has been restored. Presumably, it hopes that whatever Mr. Snow writes will contribute to China's new post-cultural revolution image.

It is possible that Mr. Snow will have another interview with Chairman Mao. The Chinese leader, now 76, has frequently appeared in public recently to greet delegations visiting China.

**Movement Hinted**  
In his four-hour conversation with Mr. Snow in 1966, Chairman Mao dwelt on his obsession with the need for a continuing revolution in China and hinted at the need for a campaign to turn China's new generation of youths into revolutionaries. The cultural revolution was launched later that year.

Mr. Snow has written several books and many articles on China. His "Red Star Over China" contained the first published biographical information about Chairman Mao and is still essential to a reconstruction of the Chinese leader's life. The book recounts Mr. Snow's 1936-1937 visit to the Chinese Communist headquarters in the caves of Yenan where the Communists were fighting Japanese and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

Among Mr. Snow's other books is "The Other Side of the River" based on his 1960 visit to China just after the collapse of Peking's "great leap forward."

**CHUNN** Establ. 1923  
Norman Albanese (Pres.)  
**PERFUMES**  
Various Gifts, Gloves, Bags,  
Cosmetics & substantial export discount  
43 RUE RICHER, PARIS  
Mr. Folles-Bergere, T. 524 4266/5664

**TAX-FREE CARS**  
For  
100-PAGE CATALOGUE  
ILLUSTRATED WITH  
74 COLOR PICTURES  
write or phone  
JETCAR, Fiumicino Airport  
00050 Roma  
Tel.: 06 11 691 - 06 11 696

In northern Tay Ninh Province, known as War Zone C, a brigade of the U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division and the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment have been replaced by the South Vietnamese 18th Infantry Division and Ranger and airborne elements.

The 18th Division previously operated in Bien Hoa and Long Khanh Provinces, east of Saigon—in an area taken over by the U.S. 1st Cavalry.

The U.S. 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, after covering northern Tay Ninh and Binh Long provinces along the border, has moved south to within 20 miles of Saigon.

'Coup' Unit Quits Saigon  
Meanwhile the South Vietnamese 5th Infantry Division—long labeled the "coup" division because it stayed so close to Saigon—has moved north toward the Cambodian border, covering Binh Long and a portion of northern Phuoc Long provinces.

The only American combat unit left along the border is one brigade of the 1st Cavalry Division, operating in the extreme northeastern corner of Phuoc Long Province.

American commanders and advisers say the switches in the Saigon area were allowable, with less risk of a serious South Vietnamese defeat, since several North Vietnamese elements in the area are now preoccupied in Cambodia.

To the south, in the Mekong delta, which comprises Military Region IV, South Vietnamese units have been acting alone, except for American support, since the U.S. 9th Infantry Division pulled out last summer.

In the central highlands, South Vietnamese forces are responsible for the entire Cambodian and Laotian border. The U.S. 4th Infantry Division moved its headquarters from Pleiku east to An Khe several months ago. This meant that all provinces in Military Region II are exclusively South Vietnamese except at Binh Dinh, along the coast, where the U.S. 4th Division and the U.S. 173d Airborne Brigade are operating.

**Israeli Jets Hit Jordan**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
toward the canal with their missile systems.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who participated in the committee's discussion, warned on television last night that Israel considered the reported breach of the ceasefire more pressing than the opening of negotiations under the auspices of UN mediator Jarring.

Asked if Israel would delay appointing a representative to meet with Mr. Jarring until the Soviet missiles had been withdrawn, Mr. Eban said, "The government has not yet taken any decision on this score; it will depend on the United States' reaction to the fate of the ceasefire."

"After all, the United States obtained commitments from the Soviet Union and Egypt, and if it should reach the conclusion that there was a breach, it can have the status quo ante restored." If it is not restored, Mr. Eban said, Israel will demand its right to defensive equipment.

Pessimistic judgment was passed this morning on the American diplomatic initiative by former Premier David Ben-Gurion. He told an enthusiastic audience of delegates to the Israel Bond Conference's 20th anniversary gathering that he was glad the government had accepted the American proposal. But he added, "I don't say it's impossible, but I doubt that peace will come this time."

**Israeli Report on Missiles To Be Held as Secret by UN**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
that the UN Supervision Organization had been given no responsibility to police the 90-day standstill ceasefire, which is supposed to lead to peace talks.

But he added: "Any request by the parties for the use of UN machinery in the search for peace is always welcome. The parties can ask UNTSO to undertake responsibility."

Mr. Ortiz said that so far none of them had asked the UN specifically to "get UNTSO involved in the question of build-ups." It was traditional for UNTSO to convey complaints—such as that yesterday by Israel—to UN headquarters, he said.

**Top Development**  
Diplomatic sources said today that Israel's charge that Egypt had moved a number of missile launchers closer to the Suez Canal in the early hours last Saturday, after the ceasefire went into effect, was overshadowing all other developments in Mr. Jarring's quest for agreement on procedures for substantive peace negotiations.

An Israeli informant said that, while there were other aspects in a complex situation, this issue was of prior concern to Israel.

"In our view, we have to clear up the question of the effectiveness of the ceasefire and the standstill. But this is being dealt with in the first place with the United States," he said.

Some diplomatic sources here said they felt that Israel might use the charge of Egyptian ceasefire violations as a means of delaying the start of peace talks while not formally citing it as the reason for delay.

One source said that there now were very few pieces missing from Mr. Jarring's diplomatic jigsaw puzzle, and the problem was now to put them all together.

This source said that Egypt, Jordan and Israel had all made known to the mediator their readiness to hold peace talks in New York. But Mr. Jarring and Israel, on one side, and Egypt and Jordan on the other, differed fundamentally on the level of representation for the opening of negotiations.

Egypt and Jordan have designated their UN ambassadors, to open negotiations in New York. Israel and Mr. Jarring believe that talks would stand a better chance of making early progress at foreign minister level.



O'REILLY ANSWERS BACK—South Vietnamese forces defending fire support base O'Reilly, near the Laotian border, fire their howitzers at besieging Communist troops.

## Saigon Forces Win Control Of Hamlets Near Quang Tri

SAIGON, Aug. 14 (UPI)—South Vietnamese forces have regained control of a heavily populated area of hamlets and villages near Quang Tri city after three days of fighting in which at least 261 guerrillas were killed, military spokesmen said today.

Pakrols of regional and popular force troops are continuing sweeps through the area, about 400 miles north of Saigon, but the spokesmen said regular government infantry and armored vehicles have been withdrawn.

South Vietnamese field commanders reported that two companies of Communist troops were under orders to occupy the hamlets and villages and to recruit or kidnap all males of military age.

South Vietnamese forces in the area moved against them, and fighting was concentrated in farm areas around the hamlets and in two of the communities themselves.

There was no report on government or civilian casualties.

Light and scattered Other action involving U.S. troops was light and scattered, spokesmen said.

In Cambodia, a hull in military action continued.

## U.S. Denies Spain Bars Use Of Bases for Mideast Action

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI)—The State Department denied today a report that there is a secret agreement with Spain prohibiting use of U.S. air bases in Spain in connection with the Arab-Israeli conflict, even in event of a clash with Russia arising from the Middle East strife.

Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey commented on a New York Times report that such a prohibition had been imposed by Spain in connection with the signing last week of a new agreement on the bases. Under the latest pact, the United States will be permitted to use three air bases and one naval base in Spain for five years in return for large-scale U.S. military and economic assistance—reportedly totaling \$300 million.

The report said it was not clear whether the prohibition was contained in a "secret" addendum to the agreement, or was stated orally by the Spaniards in the course of the negotiations.

**Nerve Gas**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
pen" if the gas shipment were held up a few more days pending a full review of the issues before the court.

The New York lawyer said that the Army was relying on "a fabricated hazard . . . and scare techniques" to prevent further discussion of alternative means of disposing of the nerve gas.

But lawyers for the Justice Department and the Army said there was no time for delay. They cited the recommendations of a special committee of munitions experts convened by the Army last year, who said that Aug. 1 was the deadline for disposing of the gas before the propellant in the rockets deteriorated to the point where explosion threatened.

Although she denied the restraining order, Judge Green appeared to accept the EDF's concern about the site chosen by the Army, 382 miles east of Cape Kennedy in the Blake Bahamas Basin, to scuttle the ship and drop the gas. She cited the testimony of government witnesses that in 15,000 feet of water the concrete "coffins" might all be crushed simultaneously, releasing all of the dangerous gas at once and causing uncertain peril to deep-sea marine life.

**2 Algerians Detained At Airport in Israel**  
TEL AVIV, Aug. 14 (UPI)—Israel said today it had detained two Algerians who arrived at Lydda Airport today aboard a British Overseas Airways Corporation flight en route from the Far East to Europe.

The government press office identified the men as Maj. Habib Jahl and Ali Balaz. It gave no reason for their detention.

**HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR**  
8 RUE DAUNOU, PARIS - 01 70 74  
JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER  
"BANKS 500 DOG NOIR"  
"DOGS 500 NEWLYAT LYONS"  
(15 Rue Met. LYONS)

## War Losses By Black GIs In Sharp Drop

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI)—A substantial decline in the percentage of Negro battle deaths in Vietnam for the first three months of 1970 has been reported by the Pentagon.

Latest Defense Department figures also show that, for the first time in nine years, the percentage of black GIs killed in action has fallen below the overall percentage of blacks in the total U.S. force in Southeast Asia.

As of March 31, the Pentagon reported, there were 52,000 Negroes serving in Vietnam, Thailand and in the offshore fleets. They made up 10 percent of the total American military presence there. Between January and the end of March, black servicemen, according to the Pentagon, accounted for 8.5 percent (100 men) of the 1,178 Americans killed by hostile action, the lowest percentage since the U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Last year, with blacks representing 9.7 percent of a total American force of nearly 568,000 men, 1,019 Negro servicemen fell in battle, or about 18.8 percent of all U.S. combat deaths.

**4,130 Blacks Slain**  
In the eight years from 1961 through 1968, 4,130 black GIs were killed, a toll that represented 13.5 percent of all fatalities at a time when Negroes still only represented 10.6 percent of the total U.S. force in the area.

Lost in that eight-year average, however, are periods of extraordinarily high casualty rates among black soldiers and marines.

In an 11-month stretch in 1969, for example, an earlier Pentagon fact sheet pointed out that 22.4 percent of all Army enlisted fatalities in Vietnam were blacks.

Disclosure of these high rates and concentrations of blacks in front-line units brought an outcry at the time from Congress and civil rights groups.

Although the latest Pentagon statistics indicate that a better balance has, in fact, been achieved, defense officials say that there was no conscious effort to accomplish this.

One explanation, however, may be found in Selective Service statistics that show a drop in black draftees from 19 percent of the total in 1965 to 13 percent in 1969.

**Seoul for Unification Gesture If North Abandons Force**  
SEOUL, Saturday, Aug. 15 (UPI)—President Chung Hwan Park declared today that South Korea would be willing to take "epochal and more realistic measures" toward peaceful national reunification if North Korea renounced use of force.

The South Korean leader made the suggestion in a major policy speech which he delivered at a government-sponsored public ceremony held on the capital grounds here to commemorate the 25th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese rule at the end of World War II.

This is the first time that any Seoul government leader has publicly announced its readiness to take a more flexible and positive approach to the question of reuniting the Korean nation.

It has been virtually forbidden for South Koreans to suggest any direct dealings with Communist North Korea. The South Korean government has shown a completely negative attitude to any North Korean proposals for peaceful unification.

As long as the North Korean Communists persist in aggressive and provocative acts as they are engaged in now," Mr. Park said, "whatever they profess, it is nothing but a disguise, camouflage or fraud."

"Any approach toward the reunification by peaceful means is not feasible without the easing of tensions," he added.

Therefore, the president urged that "the North Korean Communists should desist forthwith from perpetrating all sorts of military provocations including the dispatch of armed agents into the south and make an announcement publicly that they renounce henceforth their so-called policy of communizing the whole of Korea by force and overthrowing the Republic of Korea."

## Brandt Says Most Germans Support Treaty

By David Binder

BONN, Aug. 14 (UPI)—A confident Willy Brandt declared today he was "certain that the great majority of the population supports us" on the government's policy of conciliation toward Communist Europe, following conclusion of the Moscow treaty Wednesday.

The chancellor said this in a formal statement to the press before he returned to his vacation home in Hamar, Norway. He had interrupted his vacation to fly to Moscow to sign the treaty.

The muted reaction of West Germany's Christian Democratic parliamentary opposition and of conservative newspapers would seem to uphold Mr. Brandt's contention that the majority of Germans are on his side.

Last weekend, an opinion survey of 513 persons conducted by a Munich polling institute showed 81 percent approved the still unsigned Moscow treaty, while 78 percent said they expected an easing of tensions to result from the treaty.

When his Luthfahns, skinner landed yesterday at Bonn's Wahn Airport, a spontaneous cry of "Willy, Willy!" went up from a crowd of 1,000 well-wishers at the terminal.

The change in tone among opposition leaders is evident in the careful language now chosen by former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger and by Franz-Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Christian Social Union party chief.

Their direct warning against "treason" and "sellout" only eight weeks ago have now melted down to mild accusations of "illusions" in the government camp. Only a few arch-conservatives like Karl Theodor von Guittner have used phrases like the "amputation and chopping up of Germany" to describe the Moscow accord.

In a similar vein, the conservative newspapers owned by Axel Springer have shifted from Cassandra cries to a stance of "Let's wait and see."

Even Adolf von Thadden, leader of the shrunken rightist radical National Democracy party, reduced his rhetoric to a telegram sent to Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin claiming that the treaty had been signed "against the passionate protest of the majority of the German nation."

Nor has there been any hue and cry from the 9 million Germans expelled from Eastern Europe after World War II. Instead, the Federal League of Expellees issued a polite statement saying that the treaty "could be dangerous."

The lack of violent reaction to the Moscow treaty and to Mr. Brandt's policies is in keeping with a practice of taboo-breaking that has been gathering momentum here for the last four years.

For example, German reunification of the lands beyond the Oder-Neisse line was officially begun under the aegis of former Chancellor Kiesinger, who said repeatedly from 1966 to 1969 that he "understood the Polish desire to

## Britain Would Sell Harriers to Swiss

BERNE, Aug. 14 (Reuters)—Britain's Hawker Siddeley Co. has offered to sell 60 Harrier vertical take-off strike aircraft to the Swiss government, a Defense Ministry spokesman said here today.

Switzerland is in the market for a new generation of fighter-bombers to replace its air force's aging fleet of about 200 British-built Venom fighters.

Berne is already considering a number of other makes, including the American Corsair, the Italian Fiat, the Swedish Saab-37, the American Skyhawk and the French Mirage-Milan.

**Seoul for Unification Gesture If North Abandons Force**  
SEOUL, Saturday, Aug. 15 (UPI)—President Chung Hwan Park declared today that South Korea would be willing to take "epochal and more realistic measures" toward peaceful national reunification if North Korea renounced use of force.

The South Korean leader made the suggestion in a major policy speech which he delivered at a government-sponsored public ceremony held on the capital grounds here to commemorate the 25th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese rule at the end of World War II.

This is the first time that any Seoul government leader has publicly announced its readiness to take a more flexible and positive approach to the question of reuniting the Korean nation.

It has been virtually forbidden for South Koreans to suggest any direct dealings with Communist North Korea. The South Korean government has shown a completely negative attitude to any North Korean proposals for peaceful unification.

As long as the North Korean Communists persist in aggressive and provocative acts as they are engaged in now," Mr. Park said, "whatever they profess, it is nothing but a disguise, camouflage or fraud."

"Any approach toward the reunification by peaceful means is not feasible without the easing of tensions," he added.

Therefore, the president urged that "the North Korean Communists should desist forthwith from perpetrating all sorts of military provocations including the dispatch of armed agents into the south and make an announcement publicly that they renounce henceforth their so-called policy of communizing the whole of Korea by force and overthrowing the Republic of Korea."

The trade account is considered in balance when cover age reaches 98 percent due to the fact that import prices contain freight costs not included in export prices.

## Criticism Muted

## Brandt Says Most Germans Support Treaty

By David Binder

BONN, Aug. 14 (UPI)—A confident Willy Brandt declared today he was "certain that the great majority of the population supports us" on the government's policy of conciliation toward Communist Europe, following conclusion of the Moscow treaty Wednesday.

The chancellor said this in a formal statement to the press before he returned to his vacation home in Hamar, Norway. He had interrupted his vacation to fly to Moscow to sign the treaty.

The muted reaction of West Germany's Christian Democratic parliamentary opposition and of conservative newspapers would seem to uphold Mr. Brandt's contention that the majority of Germans are on his side.

Last weekend, an opinion survey of 513 persons conducted by a Munich polling institute showed 81 percent approved the still unsigned Moscow treaty, while 78 percent said they expected an easing of tensions to result from the treaty.

When his Luthfahns, skinner landed yesterday at Bonn's Wahn Airport, a spontaneous cry of "Willy, Willy!" went up from a crowd of 1,000 well-wishers at the terminal.

The change in tone among opposition leaders is evident in the careful language now chosen by former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger and by Franz-Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Christian Social Union party chief.

Their direct warning against "treason" and "sellout" only eight weeks ago have now melted down to mild accusations of "illusions" in the government camp. Only a few arch-conservatives like Karl Theodor von Guittner have used phrases like the "amputation and chopping up of Germany" to describe the Moscow accord.

In a similar vein, the conservative newspapers owned by Axel Springer have shifted from Cassandra cries to a stance of "Let's wait and see."

Even Adolf von Thadden, leader of the shrunken rightist radical National Democracy party, reduced his rhetoric to a telegram sent to Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin claiming that the treaty had been signed "against the passionate protest of the majority of the German nation."

Nor has there been any hue and cry from the 9 million Germans expelled from Eastern Europe after World War II. Instead, the Federal League of Expellees issued a polite statement saying that the treaty "could be dangerous."

The lack of violent reaction to the Moscow treaty and to Mr. Brandt's policies is in keeping with a practice of taboo-breaking that has been gathering momentum here for the last four years.

For example, German reunification of the lands beyond the Oder-Neisse line was officially begun under the aegis of former Chancellor Kiesinger, who said repeatedly from 1966 to 1969 that he "understood the Polish desire to

## Britain Would Sell Harriers to Swiss

BERNE, Aug. 14 (Reuters)—Britain's Hawker Siddeley Co. has offered to sell 60 Harrier vertical take-off strike aircraft to the Swiss government, a Defense Ministry spokesman said here today.

Switzerland is in the market for a new generation of fighter-bombers to replace its air force's aging fleet of about 200 British-built Venom fighters.

Berne is already considering a number of other makes, including the American Corsair, the Italian Fiat, the Swedish Saab-37, the American Skyhawk and the French Mirage-Milan.

**Seoul for Unification Gesture If North Abandons Force**  
SEOUL, Saturday, Aug. 15 (UPI)—President Chung Hwan Park declared today that South Korea would be willing to take "epochal and more realistic measures" toward peaceful national reunification if North Korea renounced use of force.

The South Korean leader made the suggestion in a major policy speech which he delivered at a government-sponsored public ceremony held on the capital grounds here to commemorate the 25th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese rule at the end of World War II.

This is the first time that any Seoul government leader has publicly announced its readiness to take a more flexible and positive approach to the question of reuniting the Korean nation.

It has been virtually forbidden for South Koreans to suggest any direct dealings with Communist North Korea. The South Korean government has shown a completely negative attitude to any North Korean proposals for peaceful unification.

As long as the North Korean Communists persist in aggressive and provocative acts as they are engaged in now," Mr. Park said, "whatever they profess, it is nothing but a disguise, camouflage or fraud."

"Any approach toward the reunification by peaceful means is not feasible without the easing of tensions," he added.

Therefore, the president urged that "the North Korean Communists should desist forthwith from perpetrating all sorts of military provocations including the dispatch of armed agents into the south and make an announcement publicly that they renounce henceforth their so-called policy of communizing the whole of Korea by force and overthrowing the Republic of Korea."

The trade account is considered in balance when cover age reaches 98 percent due to the fact that import prices contain freight costs not included in export prices.

## Criticism Muted

live within secure frontiers." This and similar statements conditioned the majority of West Germans to the degree that moves like the Moscow treaty no longer come as a surprise, much less a shock.

Another factor diminishing the fervor of the expellees has been age. Twenty-five years after the war, many of the most violent proponents of "return to the homeland" like the late Hans Christian Seeborn are either dead or in their dotage.

Finally, Mr. Brandt returned from Moscow bearing the promise of better relations not only with the Soviet Union but with the rest of Moscow's East European allies, and with "indications" that the situation of West Berlin would improve.

Following a quarter of a century in which West Germans were either cut off or limited contacts with their natural kinsmen to the east, this outlook is a strong attraction.

The chancellor told the press today that the real stage of the Moscow treaty was the "increase in the West Germans' respect for the results." This is the tactical aspect of the Moscow accord, the main reason, perhaps, most Germans are waiting to see what comes of it, especially in regard to the isolated and harassed city of Berlin.

**France Applauds 'Ostpolitik' But With Some Reservation**  
By Henry Giniger

PARIS, Aug. 14 (UPI)—France has applauded the new Soviet-German treaty but not without a few worried thoughts about the political and economic future in Europe.

The display of diplomatic initiative by West German Chancellor Willy Brandt in bringing his country closer to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in general has spurred two kinds of concern and consequently two lines of action.

First, the partisans of Western European unity seem convinced that it is more important than ever to push plans for unity in all fields as a way of keeping West Germany tied to the West.

Second, businessmen and others concerned with the French economy see the economic rivalry with the West Germany growing more acute as the latter improves her trading position in the potentially rich Eastern European markets. Hence the need is felt here for more commercial aggressiveness if French industry is to hold its own.

**Not Worried?**  
"I am not among those who are worried about the evolution of German policy," President Georges Pompidou assured newsmen at his Riviera vacation retreat the other day. "France is happy about the policy Willy Brandt is pursuing."

Such a policy was initiated in Western Europe by Gen. Charles de Gaulle as a way of breaking down the bloc system, and French officials have been pointing out that it would be ridiculous for

## Vienna Phase of SALT Ends On Hopeful But Vague Note

(Continued from Page 1)

normal gardens and downtown Vienna.

**Vague and Inconclusive**  
The half-hour of uninformative speech-making and the vague, inconclusive communiqué were in keeping with the nature of the talks, which have been conducted in utter secrecy and with no press coverage.

The last three weeks of the negotiations have been taken up by a discussion of an outline for an agreement on a numerical limitation of nuclear delivery systems submitted on July 24 by Mr. Smith.

The Russians have not yet stated their reaction to the American initiative but have been seeking clarification of various details in a large number of questions put to the American delegation during the twice-weekly formal sessions and in almost daily meetings of experts.

The American delegation, which had hoped to get some kind of a response before the conclusion of the Vienna phase, is known to feel that the tone and the nature of the Soviet questions foreshadow a positive reaction in Helsinki.

The U.S. outline is known to have called for an overall numerical limitation on land-based and sea-based intercontinental ballistic missiles and strategic bombers—each side free to choose its own preferred balance among the three categories.

The proposed ceiling is understood to be about 2,000 total for the three categories. This is somewhat lower than the present American total, which includes strategic bombers, regarded by some experts as obsolete, and larger than the present Soviet total.

The outline, however, specifically asked for a limitation on the number of Soviet SS-9 missiles, which can carry a payload of up to 25 megatons in single or multiple warheads—far more than any launcher in the American arsenal.

The American outline is believed to be suggesting a low ceiling on anti-ballistic defense systems—about 100.

No restrictions are contemplated under the outline with respect to MIRV—multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles.

**First MIRVs**  
The United States deployed the first MIRV warheads this summer. The Soviet Union is believed not to have tested them yet, but has developed simple multiple warheads that cannot be targeted independently.

An agreement on MIRVs would require on-the-spot inspection, without which an independently targeted multiple warhead cannot be recognized. The Soviet Union has consistently rejected any kind of on-site inspection, and American specialists also have conceded that an agreement on controls is

not yet possible at this stage of the negotiations.



As GOP Decries 'Politics'

# Wage-Price Freeze Powers Given to Reluctant President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP).—The House sent to President Nixon yesterday a bill authorizing him to freeze wages and prices temporarily—authority he has said he does not want and will not use. The 218-193 vote completed con-

## U.S. Plans Set For Southern School Policy

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (NYT).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell said yesterday that the Justice Department would reinforce its legal staff in the South if necessary to handle problems of desegregation this fall, and he gave a Senate committee assurance that citizens with complaints would be able to ask for action without fear of retaliation.

"If there is any thought of retaliation, we will take the swiftest and most dramatic action available," Mr. Mitchell told the Senate Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity.

He said his department would augment its civil rights staff with 50 lawyers if they should be needed. The number is half that mentioned last month by Assistant Attorney General J. Lee Leonard as a force planned for the purpose. Mr. Mitchell later disavowed the plan cited by Mr. Leonard and repeated his disavowal today.

However, under questioning by Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., the attorney general said that 50 lawyers would be available would be in addition to the 28 lawyers in the division already specializing in desegregation cases.

No Task Force  
Mr. Mitchell stressed that the administration would not send a task force of lawyers or marshals, as attributed to Mr. Leonard, to the South to monitor desegregation. In addition, the attorney general said he would not set up special compliance offices where citizens could file non-compliance complaints.

The 50 lawyers will be from other divisions in the Department of Justice if they are required, the attorney general commented. "We don't feel there's going to be any great non-compliance, and there will be no need to go to court."

He said that at this time there was no indication whether the additional attorneys would be needed, or what school districts might not comply in order to determine where additional staff would be needed.

provisional action on the measure, since it had already been passed by the Senate.

In another move not welcomed by Mr. Nixon, a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee announced yesterday that it has approved a bill requiring the President to explain to Congress in writing any foreign commitment of U.S. troops without prior congressional approval.

The explanation would be required in cases in which he sent U.S. forces into armed conflict, stationed combat-equipped forces in a foreign territory or substantially increased a contingent of troops already stationed in another nation.

The bill on which action was completed yesterday would authorize, but not require, the President to stabilize prices, wages, rents and salaries at levels not less than those prevailing on May 25, 1970. The authority would expire next Feb. 28.

Politics Decried  
Republicans have denounced the measure as a political gimmick to give Democrats an issue in the forthcoming congressional elections. Democrats have described it as a "shotgun in the corner" giving weight to the President's efforts to achieve voluntary moderation of inflationary increases, even if he never actually invokes the authority.

In final arguments yesterday, Rep. William B. Widnall of New Jersey, senior Republican member of the Banking Committee, said the House was engaging in "an exercise in futility."

"We did shift the monkey to the President's back," he said while noting that the measure contains no appropriations or machinery for administering controls.

The bill also contains a controversial provision for establishing standard cost-accounting procedures designed to hold down costs on defense contracts.

60-Day Leeway  
These could be promulgated by a board headed by the controller general, but Congress would have 60 days in which to block any proposed standards or rules.

Additionally, the measure would extend for two years the Defense Production Act, under which the government controls defense-important materials and facilities.

Bubonic Plague in N.M.  
SANTA FE, N.M., Aug. 14 (UPI).—State health officials confirmed yesterday a fifth case of bubonic plague to occur in New Mexico this year. They also said a 4-month-old infant was undergoing tests to determine if he had contracted the disease.

## Nixon Cheered in New Orleans On Arrival for School Session

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14 (AP).—A big crowd greeted President Nixon when he arrived in New Orleans today for the opening of the annual session of the Southern States Industrial Council.

The President responded by hopping from his car to shake hands with many of them.

One sign, poking out from the crowd, read: "Nixon in '72, '76, '80—Nixon Forever."

Another read: "We Love Nixon and Mitchell," referring to Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

The presidential jet arrived at New Orleans International Airport at 11:38 a.m. with three cabinet members and a handful of presidential assistants accompanying him, the President and his motorcade sped 15 miles to a French Quarter hotel.

2 Purposes Seen  
Aides said that the President's journey had two goals: to bolster the effectiveness and prestige of the state desegregation advisory councils and to emphasize his commitment to enforce wide-scale voluntary integration in the South this fall.

He arranged meetings with citizens groups from seven states. The bubble of protective glass was removed from the President's car as the motorcade wove its way through suburban Kenner. Crowds lined the highway, with many using umbrellas to protect themselves from a scorching sun.

Two spectators hoisted Confederate flags as the caravan moved through Kenner.

At one point, the President grabbed the hand of a construction worker. So-called "hard-hat" groups of construction workers have demonstrated in New York City and elsewhere in support of the Vietnam policy.

"I've got one of those hats," Mr. Nixon told the man.

Aboard the presidential jet on the trip from Washington, the President presented Sen. Allen J. Ellender, D., La., with a citation proclaiming him "chief supreme." The gold-framed parchment scroll

## Nixon Asks Cabinet Members To Join Agnew on Hustings

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (WP).—President Nixon has asked members of his cabinet to take the campaign trail this fall, just as Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew plans to do, to help elect Republican candidates to Congress and as governors.

Robert H. Finch, former secretary of health, education and welfare and now counselor to the President, has been designated coordinator of the cabinet campaign activity, officials disclosed.

The only three cabinet officers who have not been asked to campaign are the ones who traditionally do not actively engage in partisan politics: Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and Charles W. Yost, ambassador to the United Nations.

The President's own role in the campaign is not yet firm, but it appears that he will, for the most part, take the high road, as presidents often attempt to do in a campaign year, rather than stump in an obvious way.

Events May Help  
Foreign events are moving in a way that may demand a considerable amount of the President's time and in a way that could be of as much help to GOP candidates as partisan speeches by the President in their behalf.

There is a strong possibility that late in October the President will meet with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, probably at the United Nations, and also with leading allied heads of government.

The possibility of foreign travel is not completely ruled out, although the White House insists that there are no plans for visits outside the country this year.

Finally, the Arab-Israeli negotiations require considerable presidential attention, with any substantive progress boosting the President's prestige.

In an impromptu comment in St. Louis earlier this summer, Mr. Nixon was frank about the role he intended to play. "What I will be able to do in the campaign will depend upon what responsibilities I may have in September and October on the international and national front," he said. "That will come first."

"I think the best thing I can do for those candidates that I may favor will be to make as good as possible a record in Washington on international issues and on the national issues that people are concerned about."

He added that he had "no plans for any speeches whatever in September or October" and would make no plans until very close to the election "because what has to come first will be any international or national developments that I think may be overriding at that time."

That, of course, would not rule out "nonpolitical" speeches and travel about the country.

Vice-President Agnew will embark on a heavy campaign schedule after Labor Day. He will have full White House support. His schedule will be coordinated with the schedule Mr. Finch is working out for cabinet members.

Mr. Agnew has already announced that in addition to his own stump "I expect to rely heavily upon at least the following members of the White House staff: Bryce W. Evans, counselor to the President; Patrick Buchanan and William Safire, special assistants to the President; Martin Anderson, special consultant to the President; and Lamar Alexander, staff assistant to the President."



ON WITH THE SHOW—Charles Manson's co-defendants in the Tate-La Bianca trial enjoying themselves as they are escorted to court. From left are Susan Atkins, Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten.

## Looking at Victim Turned Her From Manson—Mrs. Kasabian

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Linda Kasabian said today that a look into the eyes of a stabbed and dying victim gave her a vision of the true nature of hip-

pie cult leader Charles Manson. Mrs. Kasabian testified that she had the vision as she encountered Voltaire Prykowski, 37, one of the victims at the Sharon Tate house last August.

She said earlier during her 15 days of testimony that she originally thought of Manson as Jesus Christ, but now felt him to be a devilish man.

The bearded Manson, 35, is accused of masterminding the killings of Prykowski, film actress Sharon Tate and five others. The three other defendants are Patricia Krenwinkel, 22, Susan Atkins, 22, and Leslie Van Houten, 30.

Mrs. Kasabian, lookout at the Tate house, testified earlier how she heard screams coming from the house and as she ran to the door came face-to-face with the blood-covered Prykowski.

She said today that thoughts of Manson flashed into her mind as she "looked in Prykowski's eyes."

"I guess you would call it a vision. I had a vision in my head of who he (Manson) really was when I saw these things happen."

Prosecutor Aaron Shriver asked her if Manson ever told her he was Jesus Christ.

She replied: "No, he never said he was Jesus Christ."

"Your belief arose from what circumstances?"

"Well, within my own self that is what I was looking for, and that's what I saw in him."

"Did he have a beard?"

"Yes."

"Did he shave his beard off?"

"Yes, later on."

"Did you ever see a picture of Jesus Christ without a beard?"

"No."

"When he shaved his beard did you still think of him as Jesus Christ?"

"Yes."

"Yes."

"Yes."

"Yes."

pies; Mrs. Kasabian said: "There were little pieces of truth in it, but there was a lot of lies."

She said that while at the Manson ranch she smoked marijuana from a plant grown there.

Elmer  
Mr. Shriver asked her: "Did the plant have any particular name?"

"Yes, Elmer," she said to general laughter in the courtroom.

Mrs. Kasabian testified that Manson was carrying "either a gun or a sword," in his trousers as he walked up to the home of a murdered supermarket owner on the night after the Tate killings.

Mrs. Kasabian, in her 15th day on the stand, told the court the circumstances of the slaying of Leno La Bianca, 44, and his wife Rosemary, 38, on Aug. 10, 1969, the night after the Sharon Tate murders.

Shriver: Youth Is 'Turned Off' By Lack of Leadership in U.S.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP).—R. Sargent Shriver, former U.S. ambassador to Paris whose son was recently charged with possession of marijuana, was quoted in the Chicago Daily News yesterday as saying a lack of leadership and vision has "turned off" even the brightest and most idealistic youngsters who seek lies, compromise and "a double moral standard" all around them.

A story by Peter Lisagor, chief of the News' Washington bureau said Mr. Shriver related in an interview a list of official "prevarications," starting with the U2 spy plane incident in 1960, through the Bay of Pigs debacle, the Pueblo spy ship seizure and the Green Berets case, all perpetrated, he said, for reasons of national interest.

Mr. Shriver, brother-in-law of the late President John F. Kennedy, was quoted as saying: "The Vietnam war has produced no Lafayettes or ManAnthurs, no songs like 'Yankee Doodle Dandy,' no life, no spirit. Nobody believes it's a great page in American history."

Mr. Shriver said he sees his son Bobby, 17, as one of millions of youths living "under tremendous pressure with fantastic temptations," but added he accepted "a disproportionate share of the blame" for the prevailing social atmosphere that caught up his son.

Former director of the Peace Corps and the War on Poverty in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, Mr. Shriver said he and his family are in a better position than most to cope with the pressures which, he said, have moun-

ted in an "almost libertine society, so far as sex and other things are concerned."

He also said he was "shocked with the preoccupation with death in this country," mentioning several movies dealing with violence which, he said, are popular with the young.

Referring to his son, Mr. Shriver said that when he was looking around for a prep school for him "I was told that if a headmaster said there was no dope in his school he was either stupid or lying."

Lt. Calley's Trial Put Off by Army

FORT BENNING, Ga., Aug. 14 (AP).—The U.S. Army has postponed indefinitely the court-martial of Lt. William L. Calley Jr., who was to go to trial Aug. 24 in connection with the alleged My Lai massacre in 1968.

An Army announcement said a pretrial hearing was to be held instead, to consider defense motions.

Lt. Calley is charged with the premeditated slaying of 102 Vietnamese civilians. His attorneys have filed suit in court in Washington asking for a dismissal of the charges and asking for a civilian trial by jury.

PERFUMES - GLOVES - BAGS - TIES - GIFTS  
16 Rue de la Paix - PARIS  
Tel. 01 272 65 55

CLOSED TODAY  
OPEN MONDAY, AUGUST 17

## Commander Gives Testimony

# No Disciplining of Troopers At Jackson State Is Planned

By Bruce Galphin

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 14 (WP).—The commander of the state patrol unit that fired a sustained 30-second fusillade into a women's dormitory at Jackson State College last May said yesterday he has no plans to change procedures or discipline his men.

"I see no reason to discipline a man for saving his own life," Inspector Lloyd Jones told the President's Commission on Campus Unrest on the last of its three days of hearings here.

City police and troopers who pumped several hundred shots into the dorm, killing two and injuring a dozen more, have maintained they were returning sniper fire. Earlier witnesses challenged the existence of a sniper.

Commissioners reacted with incredulity and occasional anger as two Mississippi patrol officers testified about troopers' operating procedures and the event of May 14.

Committee counsel Charles Quaintance asked Inspector Jones whether a single sniper justified peppering the dormitory over an area of several hundred feet.

"I saw where it came from. I don't know what they (the other men) saw," the unit commander replied.

He maintained that after the shooting he overheard a black student say to a wounded fellow student, "If you hadn't started this shooting, this wouldn't have happened." (The wounded student was on the ground. No weapon was found near him.)

"If we wanted to kill anybody or hurt anybody, there would have been two or three hundred of them on the ground," Mr. Jones added.

The patrol inspector testified that he saw two muzzle flashes from the third-floor landing of a stairwell in the dormitory immediately before police opened fire. He himself did not shoot, he said, because he had a can of tear gas in his hand at the time.

Stairwell windows are of fixed plate glass, and Commissioner Joseph Rhodes Jr. asked how the sniper could have shot through it.

"They were broke out, a lot of 'em, before we got there," the patrol officer replied. Black students in the audience booed.

Later, Associated Press reporter Hank Downey testified he did "not have a recollection" of any broken glass before the police fire.

Mr. Downey, and another newspaperman yesterday, testified that he did hear a "report" that "could have been small-arms fire" just before officers opened their barrage.

Inspector Jones and Mr. Downey's testimony conflicted on two other points. The patrol

Chicago 7 Plea Denied by Court

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP).—A federal appeals court denied a motion yesterday for summary reversal of the convictions in the Chicago-seven trial of five persons found guilty of crossing state lines to incite rioting during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Defense attorneys contended that the convictions were obtained through the use of illegal electronic surveillance between Bobby G. Seal and his attorney, Seal, Black Panther party chairman, was not tried with the five convicted.

If you're in:  
Lucerne  
Zurich  
Basle  
Lugano  
Locarno  
St. Moritz  
Interlaken  
Burgenstock  
or Geneva  
tomorrow

you should wear  
our Rolex

The only way to really appreciate the best watch in the world is to wear it on your wrist... see how it looks... and feel the weight of its classic Oyster case. Although each Rolex takes more than a year to make, we have the world's finest collection of Rolex models. May we invite you to see them, tomorrow?

ROLEX  
A landmark in the history of Time measurement

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

the  
DIAMOND  
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world! Finest quality diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a diamond for someone you love, gifts, or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit:

INTERNATIONAL  
DIAMOND SALES  
diamond house  
St. James Street  
Antwerp - Belgium  
Tel. 31.93.04  
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

MARIE-MARTINE  
MARVELOUS  
NEW WINTER  
COLLECTION  
78 Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris-6e  
8 Rue de Sévres, Paris-6e

FREDDY  
PERFUMES  
GLOVES - BAGS - GIFTS  
10 RUE AUDEBERT, PARIS  
APR 1962, EXPORT DISCOUNT  
Phone: RIC 74-88



## Challenge to the Cease-Fire

It is sobering that so early in the Mideast cease-fire grave doubts should arise about the good faith of one of the parties, Egypt; but it need not mean the cease-fire's end. According to the text of their agreement as made public by Mr. Dayan, Israel and Egypt were to observe a standstill—neither introducing new installations nor changing the location of old ones—in a 50-kilometer zone on either side of Suez. Israel accepted the cease-fire only after winning Washington's assurances (given after commitments had been received from Cairo and Moscow) that this would be the case.

Yet now Mr. Dayan charges Egypt with shifting some missiles within the 50-kilometer zone after the cease-fire went into effect at 1 a.m. local time last Friday. Whether these missiles were shifted just after or just before that hour is uncertain—in either case it would have been at night; that the missiles evidently were in the process of being moved at 1 a.m. further blurs the issue. What seems possible, though not proven, is that Egypt committed at least a technical violation.

If it is only that, then there would be insufficient reason—in our view—for breaking off the cease-fire. But in fact, the problem is not that Egypt may have acquired some extra increment of military advantage but that the fragile superstructure of mutual confidence on which the whole Mideast initiative is built may have been severely undermined. The Egyptians and their Russian comrades in arms may have meant, by indulging in such an ambiguous yet provocative gesture, to go one up and force Israel and the United States into a difficult corner in which they would be

hard put to respond without risking upset of the whole Mideast initiative. If this is so, it bodes extremely ill for the talks that are supposed to follow.

Already the incident has widened the never-absent confidence gap between Jerusalem and Washington. The Israelis, who realize as any dependent state must how much their fate is in American hands, are holding the United States responsible for restoring the pre-cess-fire status quo. This presents the administration with the possibility of a showdown with the Russians on an issue where the facts are arguable and the risks are high. Yet it is plain enough that there is no surer route to the failure of the American initiative and to a deterioration of the prospects for peace than to encourage the Egyptians and Russians to chop "salam slices" off the Israeli-American position. Why should anyone bargain fairly if he can get what he wants free by trick and bluff?

Our hope and, indeed, our tentative judgment is that American diplomacy can shoot this particular rapid. The Israeli complaint of a cease-fire violation has made it unmistakably clear that Israel will tolerate no trifling with the undertakings of the various parties. It is up to the United States to satisfy Israel's understandable apprehension about being let down by the United States for Washington's own convenience. At the same time, Egypt now has reason to consider whether it serves Egyptian interest by taking steps which call into question its integrity and its dedication to a fair settlement and peace.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



*"The Sea Gave Man Everything, and He's Giving It Back."*

## Agnew Discusses The U.S. Economy

By Spiro T. Agnew

WASHINGTON.—I welcome this opportunity to make some observations about economic developments and policy that I don't believe have been getting through to the public in most recent newspaper commentary.

To understand what is now going on in our economy, it is important that we realize our economic system is having to make not one but two major adjustments simultaneously. It is having to adjust to a major decline in defense spending while it is also cooling off from a long inflationary overheating that has become increasingly dangerous.

The adjustment in defense spending is a far greater force on the economy than many people realize. From 1968 to mid-1970 defense spending has been reduced over \$13 billion (in terms of this year's prices), and by mid-1971 the reductions will approach \$20 billion.

Now this is a massive reduction, even in our large economy. It means that defense outlays in real terms by mid-1971 will be almost back to the 1961 level. Since the economy in 1971 will be larger than in 1961, this obviously means that defense will be receiving a substantially smaller share of our total output than in 1961 before the previous administration escalated the Vietnam conflict.

This is a massive re-ordering of priorities. While some have been busy grating about the need for this, the President has been busy doing something about it.

### Dislocation

These shifts, of course, cause some painful dislocations. They mean jobs and careers terminated in defense plants and defense laboratories. Such reductions tend to hit selected professions and skills and regions of the country far harder than reductions in general budget outlays, whose effects would be spread more evenly.

These problems were foreseen and would have been less painful if the Congress had acted more promptly on administration proposals in some cases made over a year ago for expanding and strengthening the unemployment compensation system for more extensive and effective manpower training programs, and for a revolutionary new approach to family assistance.

Early this year the President also sent to the Congress legislation to stimulate housing, and its earlier enactment would have augmented job opportunities in our lumber-producing states, which have had to bear more than their share of reduced defense employment. The President recognized early that both rational economic policy and simple humanity required programs to soften the transition problems of those who would be affected by reduced defense spending.

The economy has also had to face the transition from complex and tangled problems created by the inflationary overheating that ran unopposed since 1965. Interest rates began to soar in 1968 as people, fearful of inflation, turned away from bonds and mortgages.

The stock market and its institutions were whipped-sawed in a tragic way—forced to over-expand as the inflation caused a frenzy of buying, then forced into a painful contraction as the market inevitably recoiled from the stratosphere. This was all doubly tragic because many small savers were hurt into stock purchases, and housing declined as normal savings flowed into savings and loan associations and other thrift institutions dried up.

### The Problems

The problems posed for economic policy by this double-layered adjustment were formidable. A strategy of policy had to be devised that would cool off the economy but keep within tolerable limits the adverse effect on output, incomes, and employment.

How did we succeed? Far better than the prose often proffered to us might imply.

Suppose, for a change, we skip the rhetoric and simply examine the facts.

First, the myth that we are in a recession. The current adjustment is clearly far less severe than that of 1960-61, the mildest postwar adjustment that economists

have called a recession. It is closer to, but slightly more severe than, the 1960-61 adjustment, which has not been decreed to be a recession.

It is now about 6 months after this adjustment began, and industrial production has declined 1.5 percent in that 6-month period during 1969-70. The decline was only slightly smaller, 1.3 percent, for 1960-61. However, the corresponding decline was 4.1 percent (for 1967-68), 11.9 percent (for 1968-69).

The picture would be broadly similar for such other general monthly measures of the economy as personal income or employment. So we are hardly in a recession.

Next, the problem of inflation. There has, of course, been progress against inflation. The rate of increase in the wholesale price index and the commodity segment of the consumer price index are accelerating last year, and the rate of increase has actually been slowing this year. On this the facts are clear.

### Economic Sense

Americans are not, of course, patient people. Making progress has been hard going. That had to be expected. The results of severely mismanaged economic policies for three years after 1968 could not be expected to disappear overnight. Our critics conveniently forget that the Democrats occupied the White House in the postwar period's mildest recession, and even after four years the unemployment rate registered 5 percent in early 1968.

Next, the budget. Mr. (Robert) Rowen (of The Washington Post, stated in recent article) that "the sense of the President's sweeping the Nixon administration" about the budget. That was a rather extravagant statement. The budget remains under control. But it will be difficult to keep it that way if Congress doesn't get off the election year spending binge. It seems to be yielding to and let the administration in an effort to keep spending under firm control. For the current fiscal year, outlays will remain well below the receipts that the tax system can generate at reasonably full employment. The President established this as a guiding rule because it makes no economic sense. We don't want to return to the conditions of 1966 to 1968, when outlays outshot the revenue-producing capacity of the tax system, at full employment by annual amounts up to \$25 billion.

In summary, the economic outlook is good and should improve further if Congress will cooperate with the President. We have these favorable indications:

Federal Reserve policies clearly have moderated expansionary tendencies about 6 months ago, and experience is any guide, this action will eventually exert its diffuse effects on the economy.

Consumer spending is strong—as has been demonstrated by the rebound of auto sales to a \$1.1 billion rate.

After-tax incomes rose about \$5 billion this quarter because of tax changes alone, and the abnormally high savings rate suggests that spending has not even yet fully adjusted to higher after-tax incomes.

### Good Prospects

Our foreign trade has strengthened dramatically from a negligible merchandise surplus at the \$6 billion annual rate a year ago to a \$4.0 billion rate in the second quarter this year.

Housing is picking up, as starts rise and mortgage money becomes more available. Inventories are generally well in line with sales. Indeed, except for growing evidence that the super boom in capital goods is waning, the hard facts about prospects are on the plus side. And that super boom was a part of the highly overheated and strained inflationary economy.

We have problems. A transition such as this couldn't be painless or instantaneous, however, are real. They will not be solved in one direction not indicated by last facts. Fortunately, the facts are now going our way.

Mr. Agnew wrote this article for The Washington Post.

## Dilemma on Kidnapping

The murder of Dan A. Mitrione in Uruguay again focuses attention on a three-sided dilemma for which there are no easy solutions. There is the dilemma of the individual diplomat, the dilemma of the government that sent him to a trouble area, and the dilemma of the government where political kidnappings occur.

After Ambassador John Gordon Mein was killed by left-wing terrorists trying to kidnap him in Guatemala City two years ago American embassies were ordered to tighten security precautions. The trouble is that tight security prevents a diplomat from doing his job. It restricts his movements in the country and cuts him off from the wide range of contacts that can give validity to his assessments and policy recommendations.

Mr. Mein himself had refused a security escort even after two U.S. military attaches in Guatemala had been shot to death by terrorists. Members of the American Embassy staff in Uruguay circulated freely even after the Tupamaros began to kidnap prominent Uruguayans and hold them for ransom because only in this way could they function effectively.

Then what should Washington do when terrorists kidnap an American official and threaten to kill him unless their own government releases what they call political prisoners? The United States clearly put much less pressure on Uruguay to meet the Tupamaro demands than it had on Brazil in

the successful ransom of Ambassador C. Burke Elbrick last September.

This was due in part to the recognition that democratic Uruguay could not, under its legal system, free 150 prisoners, most of whom had been convicted of crimes by due process before any state of emergency existed. Another powerful factor, however, was the simple if belated realization that to meet the Tupamaro demands in Uruguay would be to subject all Americans serving in troubled countries to greatly expanded risks.

As the Foreign Service Journal put it in a recent editorial: "As long as the kidnappers believe they can thus influence their own government or the foreign government involved, the kidnapping of foreign officials will be a tempting mode of political action."

That editorial urged the United States to propose an international convention under which governments would agree to refuse ransom—political or financial—and to avoid pressure on another government to take steps for the return of kidnapped diplomats beyond those it would take for its own citizens.

This courageous recommendation by career diplomats—the group most exposed—appears to be the least unsatisfactory way of dealing with a complex and growing problem. If it were adopted, Mitrione's death would not have been in vain but a sacrifice in defense of honorable principle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Euphoria in Europe

By Drew Middleton

BRUSSELS.—Contented, relaxed and affluent, Western Europeans have turned their faces to the summer sun and their backs to the East-West conflict and the anxieties of a quarter of a century. Only a few thousand staff officers and diplomats stuck in cheerless offices are immune to the general euphoria. They sit and ponder the difference between the Soviet Union's superficially conciliatory attitude as evidenced by the new Bonn-Moscow treaty, for example, and the realities of increasingly massive military power in the East. The politicians, they comment wearily, know the score. But politicians are sensitive to national moods and apparently recognize that warnings would be disregarded in the current atmosphere.

An American traveling from Lisbon to Norway's north cape and from the Rhine to London in the last ten weeks encountered, except among the anxious few, a common desire to forget the past and to view the future with serene optimism. For the majority of those idling on Mediterranean beaches or camping beside chilly lakes in northern forests, the cold war is over. They would find inexplicable the comment of a British elder statesman who, viewing the difference between Soviet diplomatic shadow and military substance, said, "In some ways the situation is worse than in 1939."

To him and to others, the signing of the Soviet-German non-aggression treaty, the cease-fire in the Middle East and the more approachable Soviet attitude toward the West weigh less than military facts. There are estimated to be 2,615,000 soldiers and 12,260 military aircraft in the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact while Western forces in Europe, including those of France, are put at 1,990,000 men and 4,200 planes. The level of armaments in Soviet artillery batteries and tank battalions has been raised. Intelligence reports indicate a growing influence upon policy of the Soviet military hierarchy. Military training has been intensified throughout the seven-nation Warsaw Pact, Eastern Europe's equivalent of NATO.

Time and inactivity have dulled the fighting edge of the North Atlantic forces. NATO strength, already less than that called for by agreement, will be drastically reduced if there is a cutback of U.S. forces in Germany next year, as European allies expect. Vacationing Europe's complacency is bad omen for any European effort to redress the balance.

A visitor to various alliance headquarters and to defense ministries in Western Europe is reminded repeatedly that the Russians play a long game, that what is happening in the East now may be preparation for something three or five years hence "when the Americans have gone."

Such warnings carry as little weight with the Europeans today as did those of Winston Churchill about Nazi Germany in the 1930s. To a group of Belgians savoring the delights of the Ardennes Forest, "The Russians don't mean any harm; they're tired of all this crisis talk, and so are we." An Englishman admiring the girls walking Rome's Via Veneto suggested, "We'll just leave it to you Yanks; you wanted the bloody job of policeman."

For those working the summer away in foreign and defense ministries, the true test of Soviet intentions will be Moscow's answer, if one ever comes, to NATO's proposal for mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe. They consider Russian responses

to this proposal, issued after the alliance ministerial conference in May, ambiguous. Moscow in June indicated a willingness to include discussion of mutual reductions of "foreign" troops on the agenda of the European security conference proposed by the Warsaw Pact last year.

Soviet diplomats since have stressed their government's willingness to talk about such reductions at a preparatory meeting of representatives of the Warsaw Pact, NATO and Europe's nonaligned nations.

Western soldiers and diplomats stress that there has been no indication of Soviet willingness to accept the key element of the Western proposals: Balance between the Warsaw Pact and the Atlantic alliance. By balance they mean a Soviet willingness to more than match Western, especially American, withdrawals because as they point out at al-

liance headquarters: "When Americans go, they go across the Atlantic; the Russians withdraw only to their own frontier."

Consequently, Western diplomats and soldiers would insist that the Russians pull back more troops, or perhaps dissolve more divisions, than the West would.

Such thinking seems almost ludicrously irrelevant in Europe this summer. Twenty-five years of alarms and excursions apparently ceased here.

For chiefs of staff and ambassadors, the strengthening of Eastern Europe appears as inevitable preparation for a new round of Soviet power politics after the expected American retirement.

The European driving his shiny new car along the highways by the sea or in the mountains does not believe it. And if he did, he would not think about it. Not now. Not this summer.

## Soviet Objectives

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The reaction here to the Soviet-West German non-aggression treaty is very calm. The old fears of another Rapallo at the expense of the West have scarcely been mentioned. There is no excitement, no exaggerated claims or anxieties, but rather a mature tendency to watch and wait before reaching any thumping historic conclusions.

Twenty-five years after the second world war, the United States now seems confident enough of the stability of Western Europe and the Soviet Union appears sure enough of its control of Eastern Europe to experiment with closer economic and social contacts between the two competing systems.

Nobody here is saying the cold war is over, but merely that it may be passing into a new transitional stage in which the political competition will remain on both sides of the Ruble but a larger measure of economic cooperation may be possible.

The best-informed diplomats here tend to explain the Brandt-Kosygin treaty primarily in economic terms. They are aware that Moscow now regards China as the greatest menace to its security and may therefore prefer to reach terms on its European and Middle Eastern flanks, but they are inclined to think that the unsatisfactory economic situation in the USSR and in most of Eastern Europe explains the new pact with West Germany.

The Soviets, of course, reject any suggestion that they ever make arrangements with foreign countries because of any flaw in their system, economic or otherwise, but the spectacular productivity of the computerized industries of the West has not been overlooked in any of the Communist capitals, and they are apparently willing to take limited risks in order to increase their trade and their information in the West.

It is not only that they are well behind the West in computer hardware, but they are falling back even more in the techniques of producing the computer software, which is becoming increasingly important.

Ironically, it was the fear of the free flow of Western ideas that led primarily to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, yet Moscow is eager to learn all it can about the new technology of the West which has developed out of the freedom and competition in the Western states. Much will depend now on political developments within Germany.

Chancellor Brandt has a very fragile majority in the West German Bundestag and it remains to be seen what the popular reaction will be to his mission to Moscow. Also, the closer he comes to the Soviets, the more anxiety he is likely to create within Communist East Germany, and this question will come to the fore in the forthcoming negotiations on the position of Berlin.

By itself, the Moscow treaty is little more than a historical recognition of the present power realities in Europe. It is what follows that counts in the minds of officials in Washington. Nobody is likely to object here to an increase of West German trade with the USSR and Eastern Europe, but if this extends to exchanges of information on the most sophisticated computer technology, this could put a strain on Washington's relations with Bonn.

Accordingly, officials here are eager to talk with Brandt, President Pompidou of France, and Prime Minister Heath of Great Britain over the mood and substance of the Moscow talks. Brandt has already proposed a meeting of the Western leaders for this purpose and it is expected to take place fairly soon.

It has always been recognized here that the Western nations have tended to unite whenever they have felt a common fear of the Soviet Union, and have also tended to loosen their ties with one another whenever the Soviet Union was taking a mild and cooperative attitude toward the West.

Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, for example, is still highly concerned about what he regards as a dangerous revival of isolation in this country. This is not shared to the same degree by most officials at the State Department, but they feel that the Brandt-Kosygin treaty could be troublesome if it weakened U.S. links to the Western allies or stopped the movement toward the enlargement of economic and political integration in Western Europe.

These, however, are merely the precautionary amendments to a generally positive Washington reaction to the treaty. Officials here are enthusiastic about any reduction of East-West tensions over Germany, which probably could be the only real cause of a world nuclear war, but while they generally pleased with Brandt's adventure in Eastern diplomacy, they do not want to pay the price of a weaker Western alliance.

### International Opinion

#### Turkish Devaluation

The 40 percent devaluation of the Turkish lira was a brave but overdue decision by Suleyman Demirel's government. It comes at a time when the ruling Justice party has an overall majority in the national assembly of only nine seats, and must be seen as an "all or nothing" bid to stay in power.

Success in righting the economy will depend as much on whether the right methods have been chosen as on the government's success in curbing worker and student unrest.

Martial law is due to be lifted in mid-September. But unless there are signs by that time of economic improvement martial law is likely to be extended.

Demirel's margin for maneuver is desperately close. He must get the economy right while keeping his various oppositions quiet. His problem is that Turkey is economically the sick man of Europe.

—From the Guardian (London).

#### The Mideast: Open Questions

Moscow's behavior in the Middle East presents a number of puzzles—unless one is willing to assume that it sent weapons, aircraft, military advisers, SAM missiles and pilots purely out of love for the Egyptians' dark eyes. The Soviets certainly have a strong interest in a reopening of the Suez Canal. If the purpose of their direct in-

volvement since last May was to enable the Egyptians to drive the Israelis from the east shore of the canal by force, they may have decided that the price was too high. Reports that Russian-flown jets have been shot down have never been clearly denied. It is also possible that Moscow received definite signals from Washington not to push matters too far and that it then switched into diplomatic gear instead. But why did the Soviets let Nasser accept the American proposal? The Kremlin has tried to launch several peace plans itself. Couldn't the Soviet leaders have arranged matters so that developments did not proceed purely under the American aegis?

At the moment it looks as if they are letting Washington steal the show. Not only have the Americans begun to exert on Israel the pressure that Nasser has long desired, but, in the event that present efforts lead to a satisfactory and lasting settlement, they will get the credit for having returned the occupied territories to the Arabs.

Of course, the Russians could in such a case claim that they had exercised an extraordinary degree of noble altruism in the background.

The question of who is trumping whom is at present as open as the question of whether the Arabs and Israel will reach an agreement. In the meantime, however, the Russians are ensconced along the Nile.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 15, 1903

BERLIN.—Reports from the frontier confirm the serious news of the cholera epidemic in Russia, especially in the province of Volynia. There is said to be a dearth of hospitals and doctors to attend the sick. The malady has already been carried to Galicia, and the Austrian Government have ordered extensive quarantine measures. Similar measures are about to be enforced by the Prussian Government in the frontier districts.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 15, 1899

VIENNA.—Tension here has been greatly relieved by the Hungarian Government's announcement that it will observe neutrality for the present in the war between Poland and the Soviets. The announcement declares that Hungary will take further steps if her own frontiers are endangered and that she will then consult the Entente. The reason behind Hungary's decision is that the Government has no faith in the army.

Handwritten note: 1950-1951



## Frost on the Hot Line

## Pentagon Opens War Room; No Place for 'Dr. Strangelove'

By Juan M. Vasquez

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI)—The last hot-line message to Moscow yesterday morning was a poem by Robert Frost. The joint chiefs of staff munched goblets of candy in their secret deliberations. And an ominous clock on the wall will light up if the Pentagon implements "the separate plan for China."

These and other bits of information—ironic, intriguing, improbable—were gleaned yesterday during a rare public peek at the Pentagon's secret sanctum, the National Military Command Center.

It is sometimes referred to as the "war room"; military men call it "the box."

Normally, the 30,000-square-foot area in the Pentagon's second floor is sealed off by guards. Access is highly restricted.

But reporters were allowed inside yesterday to see where the nation's military commanders conduct their most urgent business, the headquarters of a vast and far-flung military apparatus.

No Huge Maps

Unlike the Hollywood counterpane of the "war room" contains no huge maps of the world with little bulbs to denote enemy positions. There are no ringing bells and few flashing red lights; no aides were seen scurrying about breathlessly with urgent messages.

Instead, the 19-room complex seemed more like something out of "The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit" than "Dr. Strangelove." An informal, almost casual, atmosphere prevailed amid surroundings of corporate pomp.

The conference room of the joint chiefs of staff, for example, is laid with a thick, gold-colored carpet. The three windows are adorned with drapes of matching color. The only chart on the wall gives the vacation periods of the chiefs and their assistants.

Several small trays filled with candy sit on the table.

"They eat a whole lot of that candy when they're in here," an officer said.

In another room, where the joint chiefs meet on "operational" matters, a panel of computers reflects the current status of a possible missile attack on the United States.

Another panel in the room lights up when certain operational "hours" are reached. Thus, "A-hour" turns on during an alert, and "E-hour" denotes the execution of general war plans.

Asked what "C-hour" meant, the colonel who conducted the briefing said that it signified implementation of "our separate plan for China."

"What does that mean?" he was asked.

Nervous Reply

"I don't know the details," he replied somewhat nervously before resuming the briefing.

A Defense Department spokesman explained later that separate contingency plans exist for all areas of the world where military crises may arise and that the plans call for various military "options."

Elsewhere in "the box," the famous "hot line" to Moscow is housed in a room known as the "Molink," or Moscow link. Every hour on the hour test messages are exchanged to make sure that the link works.

"From time to time, we try to select some extremely difficult messages for them to translate, because they do it to us," Air Force Capt. Robert Makinen said.

Only Woman

He is one of several presidential translators who operate the hot line. Another translator, a woman, is believed to be the only woman out of approximately 140 individuals who normally work in the command center.

"They have never sent us propaganda," Capt. Makinen said of the Russians.

At 11 a.m. yesterday, the American message to Moscow was Robert Frost's four-stanza poem, "Desert Places."

Earlier the Russians transmitted a short story about a birch tree.

"They're on a nature kick today," Capt. Makinen dryly observed.

Explosives Seized

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuters)—Police seized a hoard of explosives and bombs—believed to be intended for Northern Ireland's trouble spots—in a raid on a suburban London house last night. Today, they were still questioning eight men arrested in the raid.

Scotland Yard Special Branch men and detectives, some armed, entered a three-story house in South London's working-class Footing district after sealing off the street at both ends.

They were reported to have found 20 bombs—made from plastic tumblers filled with explosive—fused ready for use.

The bombs were hidden in a suitcase in one of the bedrooms. Several partly made bombs, fuses and detonators also were discovered.

West German Glides Into East Germany

EAST BERLIN, Aug. 13 (Reuters)—A West German glider made an emergency landing in the Schwanau region of East Germany late yesterday, the East German news agency ADN reported today.

It gave the pilot's name as Gerhard Löffmann, from Bad Schwartau, in northern Germany, and said East German authorities were investigating the incident.

Two West German private pilots received jail sentences of 22 and 19 months last July 14 after their plane was forced down near Bad Scharfenberg, for violating East German air space.

FRANCE—PARIS

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 30 Rue de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (Latin). 10:30 a.m. Mass (English). 12:15 p.m. (English). 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

METHODIST CHURCH, English speaking, 4 Rue de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. F. L. Noury.

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, 27, Rue de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

SAINT JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, 140 Rue de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 50 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (Latin). 10:30 a.m. Mass (English). 12:15 p.m. (English). 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

AMERICAN CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL, 31, Rue de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH, 50 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

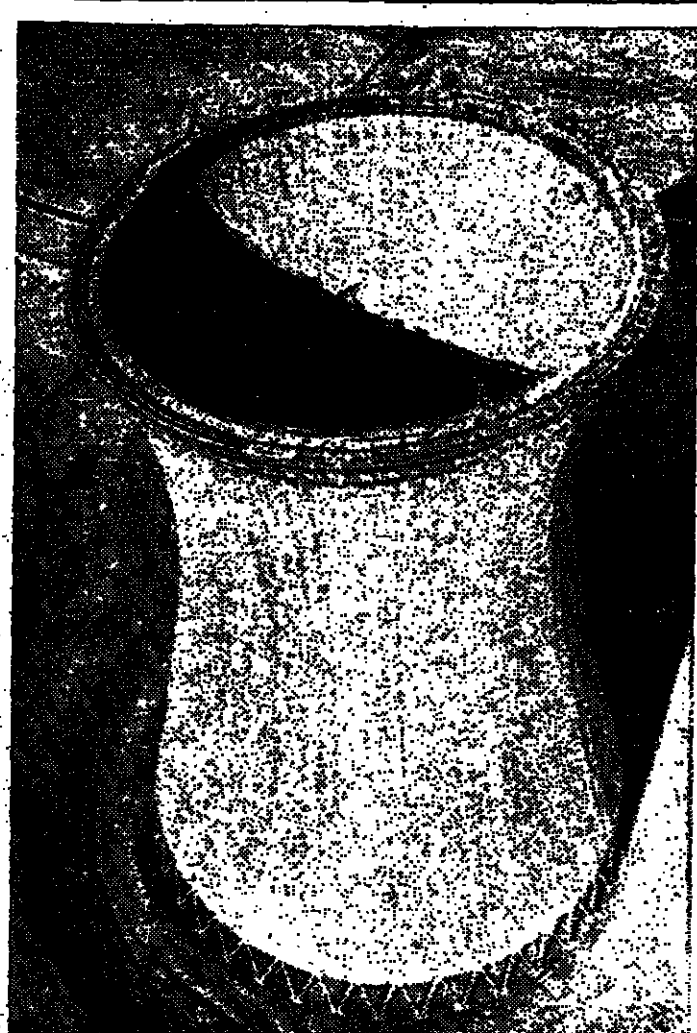
THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. (English). Tel. 57 11 11. Fax: 57 11 11. E-mail: 57 11 11.



CONCRETE COOLER—The first of two 425-foot water cooling towers has been completed at the Sacramento Municipal Utility District Rancho Seco nuclear generating plant. The towers, taller than a 42-story building, will cool hot water flowing at the rate of 500,000 gallons a minute by the natural draft blowing through the 325-foot diameter shafts. The \$222-million project will be in service by 1973.

## Jailed Uruguayan Guerrillas Discuss Kidnapped Pair's Fate

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 14 (AP)—Raul Sendic, a leader of the Tupamaros guerrillas, who is now in jail, was reported today to have met with four other imprisoned guerrillas to discuss the liberation of two kidnapped foreigners.

A radio station in Uruguay said that Mr. Sendic, 44, was taken from his cell to meet with the other guerrillas to discuss the

liberation of Brazilian consul Aloisio Dias Leme and U.S. adviser Claude G. Fly, held captive by the organization.

Radio Carve said the meeting took place at the Punta Carretas prison, on the outskirts of Montevideo.

Mr. Sendic, a founder of the Tupamaros National Liberation Movement, has been imprisoned since his arrest last Friday.

Mr. Sendic was arrested along with eight other suspected Tupamaros only a few hours after Mr. Fly was kidnapped from a laboratory where he worked as an adviser to the Uruguayan Agricultural Ministry.

The Brazilian consul was kidnapped on July 31, simultaneously with Dan A. Mitrione, a 50-year-old U.S. adviser to the Uruguayan police.

Mr. Mitrione was killed last Sunday—not Monday as had been reported—after the Uruguayan government refused to meet a demand to release all political prisoners in exchange for the freedom of the kidnap victims.

'Use of Torture'

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 14 (Reuters)—A former Uruguayan police chief was quoted here today as saying that Mr. Mitrione applied "violent methods of repression and the use of torture" in his job as adviser to the Uruguayan police.

Alejandro Otero, former chief of the Uruguayan police Service of Investigation and Information, also known as the secret police, was reported as making the charge in an interview in the respected newspaper Jornal do Brasil.

Ex-Police Chief Gets 5 Years to Life for Burglary

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Aug. 14 (AP)—A former San Marcos, Texas, police chief, Wayne Allen Dial, has been sentenced to five years to life in prison for the first-degree burglary of a fashionable Beverly Hills home last January.

Superior Court Judge Edward B. Brand, denying probation, told the 35-year-old Dial: "This is a horrible end to an otherwise useful and productive life."

The judge said he would not oppose consideration of parole hearings if Dial showed signs of rehabilitation in prison. Judge Brandt could modify the sentence if there were favorable prison reports. Dial showed little emotion at the stiff sentence.

He had pleaded guilty March 30. Dial was caught inside the home when he tripped a silent burglar alarm, police said. He was quoted by officers as saying he faced money problems because his monthly salary as head of the San Marcos Police Department was only \$965.

Final Rites for Wife Of France's Premier

SAINT-JEAN-DE-LUZ, France, Aug. 14 (Reuters)—Mrs. Marie-Antoinette Chaban-Delmas, wife of the French Prime Minister, was buried in a small country cemetery near here today, two days after she was killed in a car crash.

Mr. Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who has a country home nearby, led a small group of mourners at a church service before the burial in the small town of Urgonne.

At his request, there were no official representatives of the government at the ceremonies. Mrs. Chaban-Delmas, 50, died of head and leg injuries after her chauffeur-driven car went off the road to avoid hitting another vehicle, hit a tree and crashed into a ditch on Wednesday.

WHO to Undertake Pollution Monitoring

GENEVA, Aug. 14 (UPI)—The World Health Organization (WHO) today announced an international pollution monitoring system to go into operation in December.

WHO said there will be two international centers—in London and Washington—three regional centers—in Moscow, Nagpur, India, and Tokyo—and 20 laboratories distributed throughout the world.

## 2 Soviet Cities Are Officially Quarantined

Astrakhan, Odessa Barred to Travelers

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (UPI)—Soviet authorities today reported publicly for the first time that areas of the south have been quarantined against the spread of cholera. They said the disease is being successfully controlled.

Investia, the official government newspaper, named the port of Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga River, as a center of the current cholera outbreak. It said that there and in unnamed other "hotbeds" all travel out is completely banned.

"The liquidation of the cholera cases is going on successfully," it said.

The Health Ministry informed embassies in Moscow that Astrakhan and Odessa are the only two cities still under quarantine. Today's Investia report was the first public acknowledgment that any quarantines had been ordered.

Black Sea Coast

Investia said persons traveling to the Black Sea coast with reservations for rest centers or sanatoria may go there with no restrictions. But it said, "It would be better temporarily to restrict access to the Crimea and the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus to persons with such reservations."

The implication is that the thousands of Russians who annually take their vacations on the Black Sea by staying with friends or renting rooms in private houses will not be allowed to go.

The Soviet airlines, the railroads and travel organizations are again selling tickets to the formerly affected areas.

No cases of cholera have been reported in Moscow, the Ministry of Health said. It added that the necessary water supply is well sanitized and that water out of the tap need not be boiled before drinking.

However, the health authorities still recommend thorough washing in boiled water of fruit and vegetables.

Korean Death Toll

SEOUL, Aug. 14 (AP)—Cholera was reported today to have caused eight deaths among 118 persons stricken by the disease in South Korea since Aug. 1.

Marijuana Use Is Health Hazard, U.S. Study Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (WP)—President Nixon met yesterday with representatives of the Young Lawyers' Section of the American Bar Association and told them a preliminary government study of marijuana showed it to be a more serious health hazard than some persons have believed.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald R. Warren said the President was referring to a National Institute of Mental Health study. The final results are not in Mr. Warren said, but preliminary evidence shows that "there are some serious medical problems with marijuana."

Thomas D. Cochran, chairman of the young lawyers, said that they were sponsoring three one-hour assembly sessions in junior high schools on drug abuse.

When the lawyers' group asked the President last year for suggestions on what they might do in the way of public service, he suggested they try to combat the menace of drugs among young people, Mr. Cochran reported.

The first educational program among junior high schools has been conducted in Tampa, Fla., and has won the enthusiastic support of parents, students and teachers, he was said.

Mr. Cochran said the 50,000 members of the Young Lawyers' Section hoped to present the programs in all major high schools, with the help of doctors.

Prague Girding For Invasion Date

MUNICH, Aug. 14 (AP)—Certain groups of people will not be allowed by Czechoslovakia to enter that country from tomorrow through Aug. 24, West German border police said today.

A spokesman said groups barred include persons not born in Czechoslovakia, newsmen not accredited in Prague, priests, jurists and students.

He added that the restriction probably has to do with the anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia on Aug. 21, 1968.

Water Invades Shaft, 3 German Miners Die



## Art in Paris

## A Period of French History

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Pretty or prettified ladies of the court of France at the latter half of the 16th century and cool, vain, defiant, suspicious and sometimes handsome gentlemen drawn with crisp craftsmanship by François Clouet and other court artists make up the greater part of an elegant exhibition drawn from a fund of 569 Clouets belonging to the Bibliothèque Nationale (58, Rue de Richelieu, to Sept. 30).

Period furniture (ugly), armor and arms, cameos and other precious objects and a cheerful tapestry on loan from the Uffizi in Florence complete this glimpse at the royal way of life under Henry II, Charles IX,

Henry III and (marginally) Francis I and Henry IV. François Clouet was more of a fashionable painter than his father Jean who did the excellent portrait of Francis I at the Louvre and the collection of drawings at Chantilly. Consequently the work of François, although beautifully done, is chiefly of historical interest. In fact it would have been most interesting to confront Jean and François in order to bring out the contrast.

## Lifeless

The effect of these portraits is almost photographically lifeless, and yet life somehow escapes them. His portrait of Elizabeth of Austria, reproduced on the cover of the catalogue,

conveys her fresh, delicate beauty with extraordinary credibility as far as each feature is concerned. But it is an idealized young woman that he shows us—immune to life and change.

Other portraits (especially those of men), often bring out a highly credible expression—usually a rather unpleasant one of arrogance or fear or, most often, suspicion. But they reflect a rather shallow insight instead of bringing out a whole spectrum of expressions and character traits that combine to give a well-rounded view of a person.

## Craftsman

Out of this comes an impression of Clouet as a gifted craftsman without much capacity for sympathy—but once does one really have the feeling that he likes the person he portrays—and of a period of conflict, uncertainty and impotence. The reigns of Henry II and his sons, Francis I, Charles IX and Henry III, were poisoned by intrigue arising out of religious conflicts between the Catholics and Huguenots. The kings themselves were weak and undecided to the point of being swayed against their own convictions: Charles IX gave his assent to the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day and claimed responsibility for it although in fact he regretted it.

The enervated, shallow atmosphere of the court and its care-ridden hedonism is no doubt also reflected in these portraits. The murder of the childless Henry III by Jacques Clément, 1588, left the throne to the



Henry II, by François Clouet.

vital, high-spirited Henry IV of Navarre who put new zest into the royal lineage.

As a picture of a period of French history, this handsome exhibition is interesting and successful. There are some amusing documents, including a love letter in the hand of Henry IV written in the hazardous spelling of the day and containing a quite accidental

repetition of an amorous phrase indicating that he was probably copying his rough draft while thinking of something else.

François Clouet's technique is rather reminiscent of that of Holbein and it is interesting to compare them in order to discover what makes Holbein's come alive—and what makes the difference between a great portraitist and a highly gifted, fashionable one.

## Italy

## Doors Stir Controversy In Orvieto

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

ORVIETO, Italy (NYT).—For six years, three sets of heavy bronze doors stood on metal scaffolding under the Gothic vault of the Orvieto Cathedral. Outside the church an artistic controversy spluttered across Italy over whether or not the modern doors should be hung in the cathedral's main portals for which they were commissioned in 1960.

Art critics criticized the doors and each other. Politicians and laymen took sides, and finally lawyers brought suit to insure, at least, that the sculptor of the doors, Emilio Greco, be paid for his work.

This week the doors were finally hung on their hinges in the cathedral's 14th-century facade, and the furor exploded with new vigor. "The doors are up at last," said an admiring Orvieto priest, "but it looks as if the argument is going to go on forever."

To the priest's superior, the most Rev. Virginio Dondeo, 55, Bishop of Orvieto, the doors' installation "is a great joy. It is the fulfillment of a vow made by my predecessor and a special wish of Pope John XXIII, who would have inaugurated them if he had lived until 1964 when they were ready," the Orvieto prelate explained.

Bishop Dondeo rejected the criticism that the modern figures showing the seven works of charity—including a panel depicting Pope John visiting



Cathedral doors that caused the furor.

prisoners in a Roman jail—dash with the building that holds them. "The central portal is Romanesque, and the side portals are Gothic," he argued. "A church is not something to put in a museum under glass. It is a living thing, and each century makes its contribution to the cathedral so that it becomes a continuing expression of the faith of everyone who worships there," he concluded.

## Procedural Fear

Bishop Dondeo and the others in the pro-door faction won their case recently when Education Minister Riccardo Misasi signed a decree authorizing the installation. Since the minister was then member of a caretaker cabinet (he kept his job in the new government), and since he overruled three negative judgments on the doors expressed over the years by the consultative Higher Council on Antiquities and Fine Arts, the anti-door faction are now shouting procedural foul.

Five members of the Fine Arts Council, which is supposed to help the minister fulfill his job of protecting Italy's artistic

and historical treasures, have resigned in protest. In a telegram of "deep bitterness" to the minister, Prof. Mario Salmi, deputy chairman of the council, said the Greco bronzes were "a contamination which would destroy the cathedral's stylistic and conceptual unity." Hanging them, he added, is "like inserting a modern canto into Dante's 'Divine Comedy.'"

In Orvieto itself, feelings ran almost as high. In his ticket booth across the cathedral square, a museum guard told a visitor the doors "should have been planned. They distract the eye from the carvings around them," he said. "Just to pull them onto some heavy, crude shapes that do nothing to exalt the spirit."

A nun from Genoa, on the other hand, said that as a visitor to Orvieto she failed to understand the heat of the argument. "With those so-called 14th-century mosaics running up the front of the building, the Gothic style is fractured anyway," she declared. "It's not see why a 20th-century addition should be thought harmful."

## 'Papillon' Earns \$2 Million In U.S. Pre-Publication

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT).—Henri Charrière's "Papillon," the most written about and talked about French best-seller in recent years, has earned in excess of \$2 million in this country a month before the appearance of its English translation.

It was learned yesterday that Pocket Books has acquired the paperback rights for about \$1 million from William Morrow & Co., which will issue 100,000 hardcover copies Sept. 10, to be sold at \$9.95 each. A total of another \$1 million is known to have been paid by the Walter Reade organization for movie rights by the Book-of-the-Month Club and by the Reader's Digest.

Since its publication in France in May, 1969, Mr. Charrière's tale of his ten years in penal colonies in French Guiana—recounting half a dozen breakouts and scores of adventures in prison, jungle and at sea—has been on the best-seller list in almost every European country. It was also the center of a controversy when the author was challenged on the authenticity of his accounts.

The subsidiary rights sales represent a major publishing coup for Morrow, which acquired the American rights to the book last June from Robert Laffont, Mr. Charrière's French publisher, for a relatively low price. Though officials at Morrow declined to disclose the figure, other publishing sources said it was well below \$50,000.

## Literary Scout

Behind the agreement was the role played by June F. Wilson, a literary scout for Morrow who wrote an enthusiastic report on "Papillon" to James C. Finkenshaed, vice-president of the publishing house, while on her way to the Nice book fair in August.

## ADVERTISEMENT

**FASHION OPENINGS IN PARIS**  
(Institution cards generally required)

## COUTURIERS

## NOW SHOWING

BALMAIN, 44 Rue François-Ier. Clientele: 3 p.m.  
Guy Laroche, 20 Avenue Montaigne. Collection: daily at 3:30 p.m.  
Molteni, 5 R. Royale.  
J. Patou, 7 Rue St-Florentin, 3 p.m.  
M. de Rauche, 37 R. J.-Goussier.  
Ph. Venet, 62 R. Franklin-D. 10 a.m.

## FURS

CATHERINE J. GUILBERT, 29 Rue Franklin-D. 20-21-22. By appointment only.

## Brazilian Gets King Award

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Catholic Archbishop Roderico Pessoa Camara of Recife, Brazil, Wednesday received the annual Martin Luther King Jr. Award for his nonviolent struggle for social justice.

The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, who succeeded to the presidency of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference when Dr. King was assassinated two years ago, said in presenting the award that the archbishop "purely represented the church of Jesus Christ."

"You are a symbol of kindness and justice for all of mankind," he added. The award carries a gift of \$1,000 from the SCLC.

## DEATH NOTICE

WES BOWDOEN, 68, died of a heart attack Monday the 15th August. Funeral service will take place in Toledo, Ohio, Monday the 17th.

## VICE PRESIDENT - FRANCE

This is a new position of highest level with a major international firm in the field of widely distributed branded consumer products. The company's operations in France are substantial, expanding, highly successful and very profitable. Several thousand people are employed in the French operations which comprise both manufacturing and marketing with distribution to retail outlets throughout France.

Headquarters are in Paris and this position will report directly to the parent company top management.

Ideally, we are searching for an executive of French or other nationality, 35 to 50 years of age, who has an established record of success in directing important consumer goods activities in France and who is thoroughly experienced in modern management and marketing techniques. Fluency in one or two other European languages would be an advantage but is not a requirement.

This executive is probably currently earning at least \$40,000 to \$50,000, finds that his firm is not progressing fast enough to offer him further opportunity and he is ambitious and eager to move ahead. That is the type of man we are looking for and for such an executive there will be no problem about the financial rewards or growing opportunity with our client company.

Our firm is one of the leading and most highly respected Management Consultants in the field of senior executive selection. We have been retained to locate the executive for this important position. You may write us in complete confidence on the explicit understanding that we will not disclose any information submitted as a result of this advertisement without first having had a personal meeting and reaching mutual agreement.

In order to assure prompt and effective attention, it is essential to include full particulars such as names of companies where employed, current earnings and home telephone number.

Box D 2,905, Herald Tribune, Paris.

## MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT EUROPE

A leading, American-based, international management consulting firm is interested in adding several experienced, multilingual professionals to its European staff. Must have a broad background in either industrial engineering or accounting including computer-oriented systems and procedures.

Age to 45. College degree required. Fluency in Italian essential. Other languages helpful. Reply in complete detail including present compensation.

Box D 2,009, Herald Tribune, Paris.

## SALES-MARKETING MANAGER

For European operations of American Electronic Components manufacturer having subsidiary companies in Europe. Challenging opportunity for person having heavy European experience.

Box D 2,007, Herald Tribune, Paris

## I'M TALKING TO YOU

If you have reached the limit of your patience and realize that a product must be based on our clients' interest to be successful and that you can best motivate yourself in an organization with a future, you may have examined the market as I have, and not found such a product or company to match your standards. Have you wondered: HOW MANY OF US ARE THERE?

Is there enough mutual interest to form an association? What kind of formation capital could we attract? It's like to find out, and exchange ideas. A valid product can be formed or found.

If you're kept your soul alive, and remember the positive aspects of our experience, write PROBE 1.

Box D-2,912, Herald, Paris, France.

## LAWYER

with vast experience in mutual funds, speaking various languages, seeks top position as administrator and legal advisor to off-shore fund.

Writer: Box D-2,910, Herald, Paris.

## MARKETING MANAGER

With international marketing experience, especially the middle east North Africa, eight years outstanding performance with American Company as sales representative. Age 33, U.S. resident, MBA linguist, seeks most challenging position in U.S.A. or overseas.

Writer: Box D-2,908, Herald Tribune, 23 St. Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

## INFORMATION SYSTEMS EXECUTIVES

A major American corporation with sales subsidiaries throughout Europe and factory operations in several countries, seeks candidates for the above positions.

Candidates should be University graduates, preferably with advanced degrees, be able to demonstrate several years of large scale systems experience with at least three years of heavy supervisory and implementation experience, absolutely fluent in English and with good language facility in one other major European language. Consulting experience with a major professional firm or industry at the Senior or Managerial level highly desirable.

The activities of the group are diverse and range throughout Europe, and accordingly will involve considerable travel. The positions are Brussels based. Excellent compensation.

Detailed resumes, which will be held in strict confidence, should be sent to:

Box D-1,983, Herald, Paris.

Company selling municipal equipment such as street sweepers and refuse collecting bodies seeks

## A REGIONAL SALES/SERVICE MANAGER

Territory: West Europe and Mid-East.

Extensive traveling required, some involving two week trips. Prefer representative experienced in working with distributors and government agencies.

Language requirements: multi-lingual in addition to English (German, French preferred).

Age: prefer man mid-20's to late 40's.

Responsible position with salary and good bonus incentive, paid insurance benefits and all travel expenses. Write to:

Box D-2,004, Herald Tribune, Paris.

giving a detailed curriculum vitae (in English please) and stating your salary requirements and availability.

Training: 2-3 months in United States.

Interviews in Europe will be held between August 24 and early September.

## CONTAINERIZATION

## OPERATIONS/SALES MANAGER

French executive, 38, single, multilingual. Vast experience in rationalization of transportation and container leasing. Capable of communicating with high level sales and operational specialists in that field. Good knowledge of North and Mediterranean markets. Would like to join an international company setting in Europe. Free at once. Ready to relocate, (actual residence in Belgium).

Box D-2,906, Herald, Paris.



## Commercial Metals Company

of Dallas, Texas,

International Merchants in Metals, Steel and Ores

Offer Career Opportunities to

STEEL TRADERS

and

ORE TRADERS

## APPLICANTS —

Must be energetic, imaginative and experienced executives with proven success, ready to assume greater responsibilities with a fast growing international company with unlimited opportunity. Location can be arranged to mutual satisfaction; we offer substantial salary and participation in overall results.

We assume candidates in their thirties fit best our requirements.

**STEEL TRADERS —** Should have all-round experience in East and West European markets for scrap, rolling steel products, semi and finished steel.

**ORE TRADERS —** Should have thorough knowledge of the European consumer markets of ores used in steel and allied industries and non-ferrous metal industry.

**APPLICATIONS —** Should be addressed to: Mr. Walter Kammann

Director International Operations

c/o COMMERCIAL METALS (EUROPA) N.V.

POB 1157, Amsterdam.

Telephone: 425942.

AND WILL BE TREATED IN STRICT CONFIDENCE

## MANAGING DIRECTOR

For European Division of American Electronic Components manufacturer. Expanding operations offers interesting and challenging position for highly qualified individual.

Location southern Europe.

Send resume to:

Box D 2008, Herald Tribune, Paris

Many of our Recruitment Advertisers use Le Monde or The Telegraph or Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung or Corriere Della Sera

but they always use the International Herald Tribune as well!

Recruitment advertisers find the International Herald Tribune is an important "complementary medium" to Europe's leading national publications. With expanding requirements for top international executive talent, it is often necessary to extend your search throughout all European countries . . . not just one or two.

Use the "Pan-European" recruitment marketplace. Place your recruitment ad in "International Executive Opportunities" appearing each Wednesday and Saturday in the International Herald Tribune.

Contact our Representative in your country or write directly to:

Mr. Bernard Pingree

International Herald Tribune

21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e.

Tel.: 225-28-99.

Telex: 28509.



## The Art Market

The Crisis: No. 1  
Engineering as a Category

This is the first in a series of articles by  
ten Melians analyzing the structural changes  
in the art market.

By Soren Melian

Aug. 14—Most people tend to blame  
the financial situation in the United States  
the crisis in the art market. But various  
factors in Europe indicate that the fault  
is at least in part, elsewhere. The market  
undergoing structural changes on all levels,  
which have a direct bearing on the

Among these changes, the most spectacular  
is the nature of the goods that are being  
sold. Several categories of objects—  
from objects that would be a museum—  
grown in importance in recent years, while  
others have almost completely vanished or are  
about to do so.

The newly-important categories include:  
Objects that bear but a distant relationship  
to art as such;

Works of art that two or three years ago  
were considered of secondary interest and, there-  
fore, commercially undervalued;

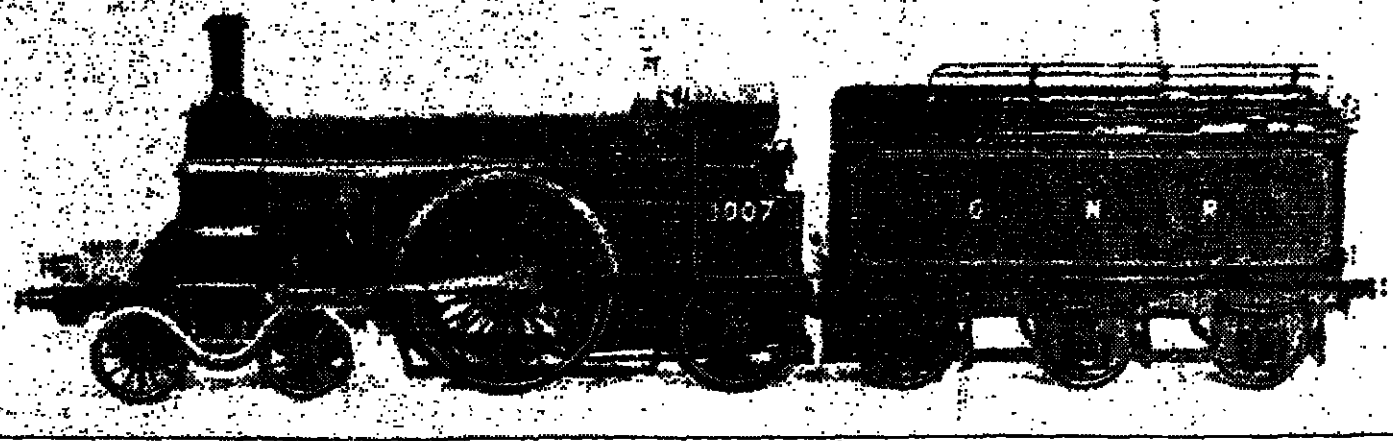
Works of art that had been totally dis-  
carded to the extent of being either stuck  
in attics or, at best, in the backyards of  
small junk shops.

One starting of these categories is the first,  
which includes as models of engines, locomotives  
and ships, objects that are not conventionally  
regarded as belonging to the field of art. Even  
artists and art market professionals, for the  
part, are generally unaware that such a  
shift has been built up.

## Engine Models

The production of model steam engines began  
the Industrial Revolution in the 18th cen-  
tury. Most of the earliest models preserved to  
day date back to the 1770s when Joseph  
Catt, James Watt and Richard Trevithick—  
actual father of the locomotive, according  
to British expert Jonathan Minns, who points  
out that George Stephenson took up where

"The Great  
Northern  
Railway 4-2-2  
Patrick Stirling  
'single' loco-  
motive and tender  
No. 1007."



Trevithick left off—were laying down the founda-  
tions for modern industrial society.

Small-scale models had several purposes. The  
first was to sell the idea to boards of directors of  
factories. To do this, the inventor had to prove  
the feasibility of his project. The other reason  
was to teach apprentices the principles of steam  
engineering. Shortly after 1800 a third motive  
stimulated the production of steam engine  
models: the models were used to sell a product  
much in the same way that brochures and  
catalogues are used today. Still later, many 19th-  
century engineers and scientists, non-profession-  
als with a passionate interest in technology,  
would tool models with their own hands for their  
own pleasure. Large numbers of models were  
made in this way and today represent one of  
the main sources of models on the market.

Until about five years ago, only the chosen  
few owned or collected such models. There were  
no established prices, and the sums they fetched  
depended on the eagerness of the would-be buyer  
—and on how rich he was. Public transactions  
were virtually non-existent.

The change came in 1965 when the first  
auction of models was organized in London at  
Christie's, thanks to Jonathan Minns, who is pas-  
sionately interested in such engines. The best  
way to expand the commerce in such model  
engines, he thought, would be to organize auc-  
tions. The resulting publicity would encourage  
more people to become collectors and, doubtless,  
turn up long-forgotten troves of interesting  
models.

Mr. Minns prefers not to go into detail about  
how he established his contact with Christie's,  
but admits that he himself built up that first  
sale entirely, using as a nucleus a few collections  
well-known to himself and his set of fellow  
collectors. This, says Mr. Minns, was the first

time that fine art auctioneers had seriously look-  
ed at steam engines. Doubtless Christie's genuinely liked these model  
engines but surely they must also have realized  
that, with the growing scarcity of other types of  
art, here was an opportunity to open a new  
market. The sale went well. And from 1965 on,  
an average of two auctions a year were organized  
by Christie's, with Jonathan Minns as con-  
sultant adviser in historical science. Within  
five years, average prices have tripled, although  
Mr. Minns insists that the market is not specu-  
lative. People who buy, do not do so for invest-  
ment purposes because only connoisseurs are  
aware that such models can be worth a great  
deal of money.

## Prices Unaffected

This is probably why prices have been unaf-  
fected by current fluctuations of the art market.  
For example, at Christie's sale on July 29, a  
"well-engineered 3 1/2 gauge model of the great  
Northern Railway 4-2-2 Patrick Stirling 'single'  
locomotive and tender No. 1007 which was on  
loan to the York Railway Museum for some years  
and about forty years ago was exhibited in New  
Zealand . . . fetched \$750—the normal price.  
Mr. Minns told me. The catalogue goes on to  
say about this 4 1/2 inch-long model that "the  
fully-braced and riveted copper boiler is com-  
plete with boiler, pressure gauge, water level  
test cocks and push-pull type regulator chassis  
fittings include twin outside cylinders with cab  
controlled drain cocks . . ." The rest is too long  
to go into.

But all these details have a point, and this is  
one of the many features that make this market  
so interesting. Standards of appreciation are  
characterized by a very high degree of pre-  
cision. One of the criteria for determining prices  
is the degree of accuracy in reproducing the  
original, not only in outward appearance, as the  
uninitiated might be tempted to believe, but even  
more so in the actual machinery. Hence the  
lengthy description cited above was meant to  
inform buyers.

Period is not necessarily important: a first-  
class scale model made in 1960 is worth more  
than a less accurate model made in 1920. Other  
factors affecting prices include the reputation of  
the maker of the model and the excellence of  
the original design from which it was taken.  
According to Jonathan Minns there can be no  
question of fakes—probably because period is not  
the primary test. Add to this factor all the  
precise criteria for appreciation and evaluation  
and you have a new category that fulfills the  
exacting requirements of contemporary buyers,  
who simply don't want to take chances.

The emergence of such a category teaches  
other lessons about the art market. The idea  
that beauty can be related to functionalism has,  
of course, been largely accepted. The Bauhaus  
after all, was based on this very concept. That  
an abstract theory translated into mechanical  
forms and physically embodied in an engine car-  
ries beauty with it will also seem obvious to  
philosophers or essayists. But that these at-  
titudes should be shared by art auctioneers and  
people who buy from them is nothing short of  
revolutionary.

Next week, I shall discuss the second category  
of objects that is being promoted on the art  
market, namely, those works of art that were  
previously not very expensive and are now near  
the top of the list after Impressionist masters.  
Rising prices for such works point to the same  
long-term evolution: a drastic reassessment of  
aesthetic and, consequently, commercial values.

## Music in England

Tedium Lives—at Sellout  
Pop Concert in Albert Hall

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Aug. 14—The Proms came up with a doubleheader at  
the Albert Hall, last night, and with the biggest audiences of  
the season.

It was not a doubleheader in the sense of two for the price  
of one. There were two concerts and two audiences, an all-  
Bach program at 7 and a curious wedding of avant-garde, left  
and avant-garde pop at 10. Both were sellouts.

There was no doubt about its having been Bach who packed  
them in for the first concert, and no doubt, either, about what  
was fish and what was bait for the second, which offered  
premieres by Terry Riley and Tim Souster in the first half  
and a British pop group, The Soft Machine, in the second. In  
the event, there was little to choose between fish and bait. They  
were remarkably—and significantly—alike.

Riley's "Keyboard Studies" found five young men, including  
one from The Soft Machine, at a variety of keyboard instruments  
playing more or less the same brief and unremarkable figure for  
a quarter of an hour. The nature and number of the instruments,  
the duration and dynamics of each performance, are not specified  
in the score. Fifteen minutes, Tim Souster assured us in his  
program notes, "would seem the briefest period in which the music  
can be allowed to 'speak.' " I would have thought about 15 seconds  
a more humane estimate.

Souster, in his own "Triple Music II," went on for half an  
hour, employing three orchestras and three conductors. There  
were 60 strings in one orchestra, 34 winds in another and assorted  
keyboard instruments, percussion and harps, all amplified, in the  
third. When we reached the intermission, I found myself recalling  
the song about a little boy who loved to hit himself on the head  
with a hammer because it felt so good when he stopped.

The Soft Machine, a group with a bigger following among  
young European intellectuals than with British pop fans, took over  
thereafter and proved that you don't need three orchestras, or  
even one, in order to be tedious. Electronic organ, bass guitar,  
drums and alto will do quite nicely and make a lot more noise.

They came on stage and banged, pounded, doodled and tooted  
for three quarters of an hour without a break, without a word  
and, goodness knows, without a song. According to advance  
notice, their offerings included "Exter's Nose Job" and "Out-  
Blood-Rageous." Could be.

## Vienna Kammeroper

The Vienna Kammeroper will  
have a predominantly 20th-  
century repertoire for its com-  
ing season, with productions  
planned of Beethoven's  
"School for Wives," Poulenc's  
"La Voix Humaine," Menotti's  
"The Telephone" and De Falla's  
"El Retablo de Maese Pedro."

AUTHORS WANTED  
BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts  
of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry,  
scholarly and religious works, etc. New  
authors welcomed. Send for free booklet  
U.S. VANTAGE, Box 107, 32 St. N.Y.  
N.Y., N.Y. U.S.A.

## London

## Major New Talent—Geoffrey Armstrong

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Aug. 14—Seldom  
can one acclaim a major  
talent in a first London  
exhibition. And even more  
rarely does one find a young  
artist of 25 who has so great an  
impact as Geoffrey Armstrong,  
working at the Drury Galleries,  
10 Portico Place, W2.

To begin with, there is an im-  
mense profusion of work accom-  
plished in the past 12 months—  
less than 95 items, 80 sculp-  
tures and more than 50 oils and  
drawings. There is, secondly,  
a colossal scale on which  
works are conceived. Most  
are sculptures, which are  
anfully presented, each on  
an antlered-out stand  
use. And yet at the same  
time the stone and wood carv-  
ings are subtle and even delicate  
in execution, despite their mass.  
The paintings, I think, are  
the whole lot, since it is be-  
cause that it must be said, is be-  
cause for me the sculpture is  
wholly excellent.

I salute Armstrong as a major  
sculptor, and am delighted too  
that the gallery, which has so  
often in the past launched  
first-rate artists, has given him  
its entire premises—a very con-  
siderable gesture in these arti-  
stically uncooperative times.

A show of a quite different  
kind, but equally valid in its  
own way, is to be seen at the  
Arts Unlimited Gallery, 80  
Grosvenor Street, W.1, where  
paintings and drawings by  
Andrew Vicari, based on the  
filming and the story of D. H.  
Lawrence's "The Virgin and the  
Gypsy" are to be seen.

The film's producer commis-  
sioned the Welsh Italian paint-  
er Vicari, living and working in  
London, to paint and draw  
whatever he pleased, in relation  
to the story itself, the people  
in the film, the technicians  
making it, the props, and the action it-  
self.

The result is a splendid ex-  
hibition, covering all aspects of  
the film. Some are straight-

forward portraits of the actors  
and actresses in their roles—  
Joanna Shimkus as the Virgin,  
Franco Nero as the Gypsy, Fay  
Compton, Kay Walsh, Honor  
Blackman. Others are of the  
camera crew and the actors on  
location; yet others are fanta-  
sies on the theme of the film;  
some are pure Derbyshire land-  
scape, where the movie was  
shot.

The whole exhibition is a fas-  
cinating and exciting record of  
an artistic event; and uses  
painting in a way, perhaps, to  
which it is best suited in these  
days.

I cannot bring myself to find  
exciting the recent work of  
Richard Lin at the Marl-  
borough New London Gallery,  
17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1. It  
may of course reasonably be  
argued that it is no part of  
Lin's painting to excite—but I  
find the continual working out  
of lines and parallel forms in  
a variety of colors a not very  
strenuous intellectual exercise,



"Head & Hand"  
in Chipham  
stone by  
Geoffrey  
Armstrong.

which could as well be done by  
a type mathematician as by a  
painter.

This is not to denigrate Lin's  
past achievements as an ab-

stract painter; nor to deny his  
future. I simply feel that his  
development has, at this point,  
reached a standstill; and it may  
well be necessary that he think

## On the Arts Agenda

Vienna's Volksoper, which in  
recent seasons has staged such  
American musical works as  
"Porgy and Bess" and "Kiss Me  
Kate," is planning the Austrian  
premiere of Jerome Kern's  
"Show Boat" for next spring.  
Olive Morefield and William  
Warfield are scheduled to ap-  
pear in the production, which  
will be conducted by Lee Schae-  
nen, staged by Louis Mansouri  
and designed by Oliver Smith.  
Among the company's other  
plans for the coming season are  
the Austrian premiere of Jan-  
acek's "The Excursions of Mr.  
Broucek," Gounod's "Le Méde-  
cin Malgré Lui" staged and de-  
signed by Jean-Pierre Fon-  
nelle, and Donizetti's "Daugh-  
ter of the Regiment" with the  
New York Met's Nathaniel Mer-  
rill singing.

The first complete recording of  
Weber's "Oberon" was made  
recently with Rafael Kubelik  
as conductor and a cast includ-  
ing Birgit Nilsson, Plácido Do-  
mingo, Donald Grobe, Julia  
Hamari and Hermann Prey.  
Oscar Fritz Schenk directed the  
spoken parts for the production.

which will appear during the  
coming season on the Deutsche  
Grammophon label.

W. H. Auden and Chester  
Kallman are reported at work  
on an opera libretto based on  
"Love's Labour's Lost," to be  
composed by Nicolas Nabokov.  
The work, commissioned by the  
Deutsche Oper of Berlin, may  
have its first performance in  
English by the Berlin com-  
pany at the 1971 Edinburgh  
Festival before being presented  
in German in its home theater.

"Porgy and Bess" is the pro-  
duction planned by the Bregenz  
Festival for next year on the  
floating stage on Lake Con-  
stance, the showcase that the  
festival has reserved for Viennese  
operettas during its 25  
years. The Gershwins work will  
be produced by the same team  
that did the production in the  
Vienna Volksoper—Lee Schae-  
nen as conductor, Nathaniel Mer-  
rill as stage director and Marcel  
Prawy in overall charge of  
the production. The Vienna  
Symphony will be the orches-  
tra.

Public Asked  
To Inspect  
Loyal Palace

By Rona Dobson

RUSSELLS, Aug. 14—A hand-  
some palace fit for kings,  
high built by dukes, went up  
in flames one night in 1731  
and left Russell without a  
table residence for its rulers.  
The palace of the dukes of  
Russell had been an abode  
of considerable splendor and is  
now spoken of with awe by  
Russells.

It, and the palace of the  
duke of Nassau, also destroyed  
in 1731, had survived, they might  
be termed, a remarkable  
historical nucleus in a city  
rich in historic landmarks.  
It took 40 years to remove  
the remains of the ducal  
palace and redesign the whole  
of the Place Royale. Most  
the present palace is a mere  
century old, although  
it is an older structure set  
in a residence for the Aus-  
trian minister, built in 1731  
by a minister to Belgium, and  
is reported in it. Last sum-  
mer, for the first time, the  
palace was opened to the public  
on an experimental basis. More  
than 300,000 came to view the  
architectural splendor. Now, with  
the Austrian's active support,  
experiment has become sta-  
tioned and the palace is again  
open to the public (to Sept. 14).  
The royal residences go, this  
is accessible and even cozy.  
Buckingham Palace, it also  
a central part of the city  
and it flows easily in front  
of it. Only a low stone parapet  
separates it from the  
main front of the palace.  
Though not unimpressive, the  
palace is so because of  
a smoke-darkened brick. Small  
is and flowerbeds set out  
in front do much to off-  
set the bleak effect—but sand-  
stone would do more.

Inside the Palace  
side, however, the bleakness  
appears. The obligatory  
blue staircase sweeps upward  
the main reception rooms,  
the doors guarded by glass,



Residence of the Austrian minister, built between 1783 and 1785.

clawfoot vases, holding branched  
candelabra. The black-lacquered  
vases are graced by embossed  
lattice-work of golden ears of  
corn, bunches of grapes and  
rependant cherubs.

Through the doors, the grand  
antichamber gleams in white  
and gold. The draperies are  
blue, the chairs have blue silk  
seats. The walls are lavishly  
mirrored, the ceilings, lavishly  
gilded. Many of the big royal  
portraits hanging here (show-  
ing Leopold I of Belgium, elect-  
ed king in 1831, and other mem-  
bers of the family) are by an  
English artist, George Deane,  
who seems to have been the  
Ambassador of his day for the  
Saxe-Coburgs.

Beyond the White Salon has  
some delightful 18th-century  
panels of gilded wood carvings,  
showing frolicking dolphins,  
singing birds, big gold beetles  
and benevolent lions heads.  
These were rescued from their  
original home on the same site  
and are relics of the Austrian  
taste for 18th-century whimsy.  
Some handsome Napoleonic  
pieces, surviving from the era  
when the emperor provided par-  
ticularly fine furnishings for  
Paris for the imperial palace at  
Versailles, make the Leopold I

salon a sophisticated and cos-  
mopolitan room. On the mantel-  
piece stands a shamelessly  
ornate clock blossoming into a  
vase which, in turn, is filled  
with a Victorian bouquet of  
dried flowers, the whole under  
a tall dome of glass. A real  
eyesucker for interior deco-  
rators.

A pair of tapestries woven  
in Madrid from cartoons by  
Goya make an impressively  
regal gift in another similar and  
more intimate salon. They were  
presented to Leopold I by the  
queen of Spain and perhaps  
these Spanish landscapes bring  
a touch of home to Fabiola, the  
Spanish-born queen of the Bel-  
gians.

A portrait of another much  
loved queen from a foreign  
land, Swedish-born Queen  
Astrid, who died 35 years ago in  
a car crash, dominates the Salon  
of Marshals. Among the mili-  
tary trappings of the other  
portraits, Queen Astrid stands  
serenely posed in a long, white  
dress, wearing a simple diadem.  
Fittingly, in a palace custom-  
built for a new dynasty, the  
magnificent colonnades in the  
vestibule room. Echoes of  
Versailles resound in the gold-  
leafed decoration, the 11 great

chandeliers with gleaming glass  
droplets (a surreal nightmare  
for cleaning women) and the  
innumerable wall clusters that  
set the room blazing with light.  
A masonry canopy rides out  
from the wall to cover the  
throne when these are needed  
for formal royal occasions, such  
as the wedding of King Baudouin  
and Queen Fabiola ten  
years ago.

Although this palace has little  
of the pomp or historic im-  
portance investing the Château  
de Versailles, of the Schönbrunn  
in Vienna, or Windsor Castle,  
it does have a significance of  
its own. It is always pleasant  
to wander around in surround-  
ings of spacious splendor and,  
in the Brussels royal palace,  
visitors can do just this. They  
are not herded in a group and  
forbiddingly guided. Nor is there  
an entry fee. At least in the  
mornings, before the onslaught  
of the tourist buses, the palace  
is peaceful and cool and almost  
casual inside. It is unmis-  
takeably a lived-in townhouse,  
a royal home in current use  
and not a museum. This, somehow,  
gives it a special intimacy.  
(Royal Palace, Place Royale,  
Brussels, open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.,  
to Sept. 14.)

## LE MUR DU NOMADE

28 Rue Bonaparte (St. Germain des Prés) PARIS (6e). Tel.: 633-02-80  
TAPESTRIES (AUBUSSON)  
BY CARZOU, FUMERON, PICARD LE DOUX, etc. Prices from \$1,000.  
Copies of old Flemish weaves: from \$100. Printed tapestries (new  
revolutionary process) from old or modern cartoons: from \$150.  
Weaving on premises.

## ART GALLERY/RESTAURANT Plus Your Own Home

An independent way of life home/business together; lease for 2 months per  
year; business already in full operation. Freehold superb period  
property in a charming village a few miles from Henley on main Oxford road;  
recently restored to perfection providing high-class restaurant, restaurant seating  
for 170, Century born converted into Art Gallery; five spacious rooms, bath-  
room, two offices on two floors over garage, store, car park; large basement  
could be converted into additional Antique or Contemporary Craft shop;  
Would need couple with flair and willingness to work to realize its full potential.

Call GILLIAN FORREST  
Wednesday-Sunday, 9-6 p.m. Tel. 04918-533

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE  
APPEARS EVERY  
SATURDAY

STYLIA SHEPHERD  
with GEORGIAN FURNITURE  
Reasonable prices. Tel.: 7253, 05-43  
71 Kensington Church St., London W.2.

## LONDON LONDON

GIMPEL FILS  
OPEN AIR SCULPTURE  
Syon Park, London.  
30 South Molton St., London W.1. 01-992 2433.

Under \$500  
ENGLISH  
NAIVE PAINTINGS  
(18th-20th century)  
they are rare, amusing  
and worthwhile to own.  
CRANE ARTS  
321 Kings Road,  
London, S.W. 3.  
Tuesdays-Saturdays, 10-6.  
Telephone: 352 5857.

AGNEW GALLERY  
45 Old Bond Street, W.1.  
UNDER 20th CENTURY  
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS  
BY OLD MASTERS  
FOR COLLECTORS  
5:30 to 5:30 Mon. to Fri.

THE BOD GALLERY  
24 St. James's St., S.W.1  
OLD MASTER PAINTINGS

DRURY GALLERIES  
5-7 Portico Place-Marble Arch, W.2.  
Sculpture and paintings  
Until August 29th.

GROSVENOR GALLERY  
30 Davies Street, W.1.  
Alexander Calder mobile bronzes;  
12 C Japanese Biddess;  
Impressionist Russian paintings  
Monday-Friday, 10-6.

LEFEBVRE GALLERY  
Contemporary British  
& French paintings on view  
Daily 10-6, Sat. 10-1.  
30 Bruton Street, W.1.

THE REDFERN GALLERY LIMITED  
20 Cork Street, Bond Street, W.1.  
Summer Exhibitions 1970  
Paintings, graphics & sculpture,  
through September.

AMSTERDAM  
GALERIE D'EENDOT N.Y.  
272-276 SPUISTRAAT, TEL. 020-65771  
AMSTERDAM  
SUMMER EXHIBITION 1970  
PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURES BY  
APPEL ARP CALDER  
PICASSO, etc.

PARIS  
GALERIE HERVÉ  
18 Ave. Matignon, Paris-8e  
Tel.: 359-54-98  
OPEN IN AUGUST

PARIS  
MONUMENTAL WORKS by FERNAND LEGER  
Mosaics - Tapestries - Ceramics - Bronzes  
CENTRE D'ART INTERNATIONAL  
39 Boulevard Raspail, Paris (6e) - 545-58-42  
Open every day from 10 to 12 noon and from 2 to 7 p.m.

4,000 YEARS OF GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY  
IN RUMANIA  
Daily except on Tuesday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Musée du PETIT PALAIS  
Ave. Winston Churchill (Ave. Clemenceau)

MONTARGIS (Loiret)  
Plastic arts festival  
MONTARGIS  
(Members sell of southern Paris highway)  
Until August 29



— 1970 — Stocks and						— 1970 — Stocks and						— 1970 — Stocks and					
High Low		Div. in \$		Sls.		High Low		Div. in \$		Sls.		High Low		Div. in \$		Sls.	
100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge

1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	24
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----











هڪ ڏاڪڻو ڏانهن

[illegible]



PEANUTS



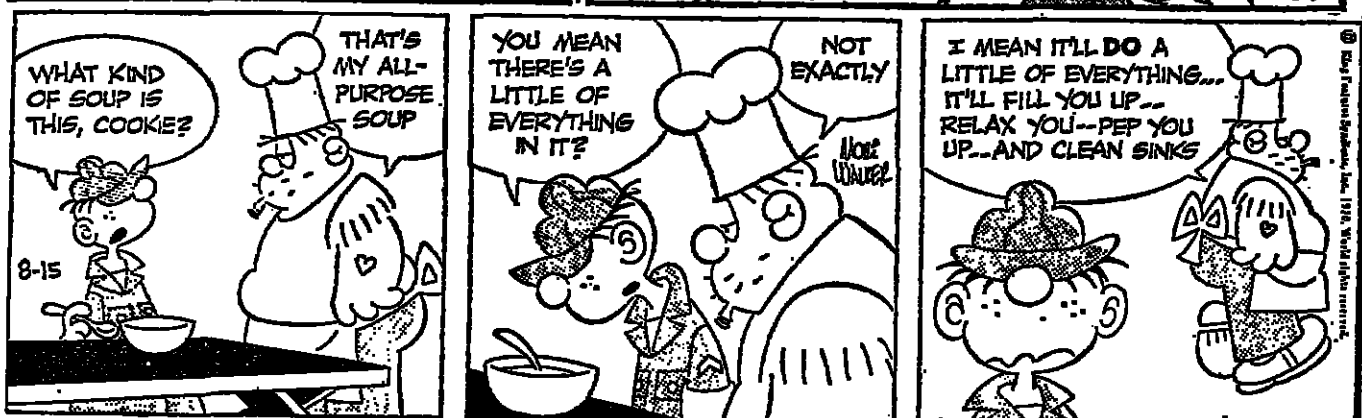
B.C.



EILABNER



BEETLEBAILEY



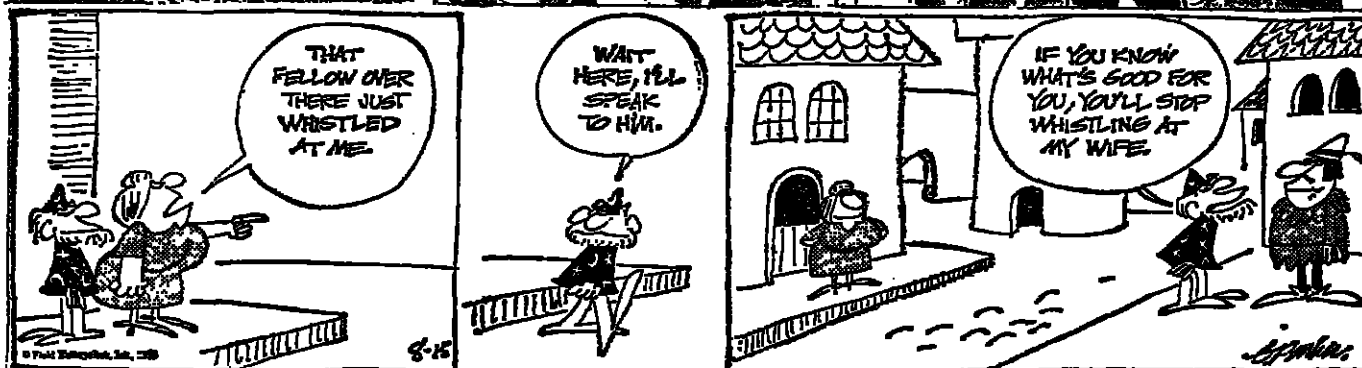
MISS PEACHE



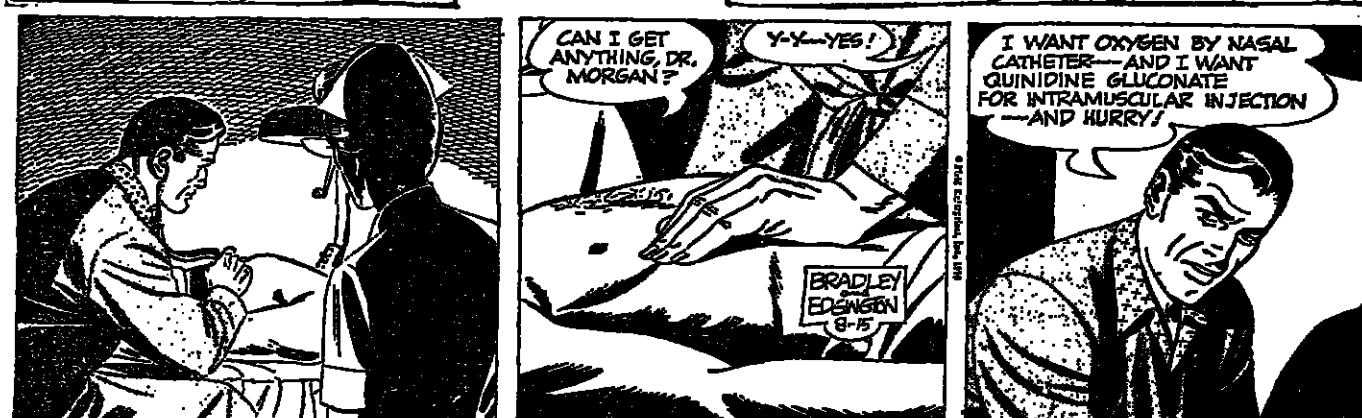
BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



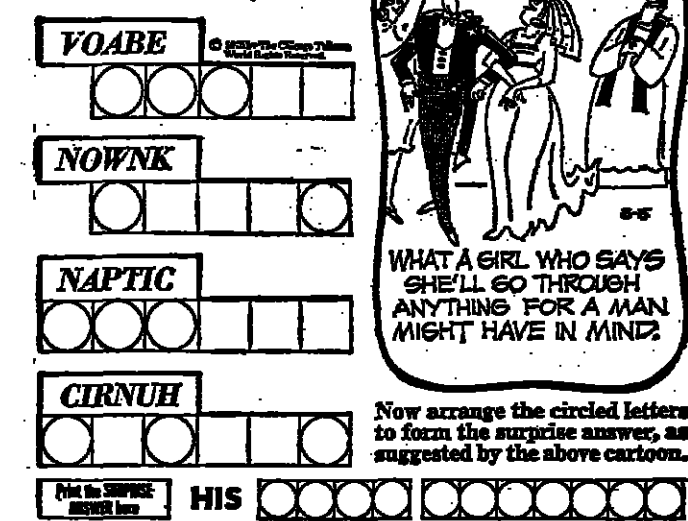
DENNIS THE MENACE



KNIVES AN' FORKS SURE TAKE ALL THE FUN OUT OF EATIN'!

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: CARED SORRY FORCED MENACE. Answer: Because of this some movie stars are "cool" - FANS.

## BOOKS

## ALMOST HOME

Collected Short Stories

By Jonathan Schwartz. Doubleday, 225 pp. \$5.95

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

ALL the victories in this book of short stories and there are some—are small ones. People do cope, they do come through. They patch up a family crisis, reconcile a child to the remarriage of her mother, secure the husband and security they desire, accept the fact that they are their father's sons. But these victories are only holding actions; the afflictions of the spirit with which Mr. Schwartz deals are part of the very grain of living. We can turn away our eyes, cauterize our nerves, numb our minds, but we can never eradicate these aches from our hearts. "Every man is both body and hayonet at some point of his life," says a character in the book. The pain we inflict and endure comes not from evil or cruelty or ill will but from the nature of life itself. Men weep in these stories, but not because they are in dire straits, but, as Virginia pointed out 2,000 years ago, because of the tears of things.

Often enough the past comes back: a friend is remembered, an incident recalled. But they come only to haunt the minds of those who remember them. Most of the men in these 13 stories are 30, Hamlet's age, and though they do not share his eloquence or violent reversals of feeling, they do share his sense of dislocation, of inadequacy, of missions left unfulfilled. As the title suggests, we are almost home, but we never quite make it.

In "The Raconteur," Roger Stern, who, like the author, conducts a radio program of music and talk, some of it lofty, is wooing a divorced woman. He has to convince his loved one and his 8-year-old daughter. It is a task so demanding that deep down somewhere the distinction between mother and daughter is blurred. He finds that he has committed himself to two women.

The story is dotted with letters sent him by his radio listeners, who too often find answers in his program to their fears and desires. At the end Stern admits that the course of his marriage may resemble his program more than he realizes. It looks different to the sponsor than to the listener on the outside.

"The Raconteur" also gives us

a good idea of how Mr. Schwartz meets the husband who is divorced. But Stern, by striving to supplant him, him at the ball park at afternoon game. His presence is contrary to the life of his life. He leaves who score is tied. "He walked on a tie game," Stern tells us. They are only small but they effectively call up distraction and turmoil of a man in the middle separation.

In this story too, the old complaint of her dream how she enters a class answers to her name. "I'm alone," she says, "because I'm visible." "Don't be alone," Stern tells her, "you are most visible little girl I know." He is only small but they effectively call up distraction and turmoil of a man in the middle separation.

In "The Raconteur," Roger Stern, who, like the author, conducts a radio program of music and talk, some of it lofty, is wooing a divorced woman. He has to convince his loved one and his 8-year-old daughter. It is a task so demanding that deep down somewhere the distinction between mother and daughter is blurred. He finds that he has committed himself to two women.

The story is dotted with letters sent him by his radio listeners, who too often find answers in his program to their fears and desires. At the end Stern admits that the course of his marriage may resemble his program more than he realizes. It looks different to the sponsor than to the listener on the outside.

"The Raconteur" also gives us

a good idea of how Mr. Schwartz meets the husband who is divorced. But Stern, by striving to supplant him, him at the ball park at afternoon game. His presence is contrary to the life of his life. He leaves who score is tied. "He walked on a tie game," Stern tells us. They are only small but they effectively call up distraction and turmoil of a man in the middle separation.

In this story too, the old complaint of her dream how she enters a class answers to her name. "I'm alone," she says, "because I'm visible." "Don't be alone," Stern tells her, "you are most visible little girl I know." He is only small but they effectively call up distraction and turmoil of a man in the middle separation.

In "The Raconteur," Roger Stern, who, like the author, conducts a radio program of music and talk, some of it lofty, is wooing a divorced woman. He has to convince his loved one and his 8-year-old daughter. It is a task so demanding that deep down somewhere the distinction between mother and daughter is blurred. He finds that he has committed himself to two women.

The story is dotted with letters sent him by his radio listeners, who too often find answers in his program to their fears and desires. At the end Stern admits that the course of his marriage may resemble his program more than he realizes. It looks different to the sponsor than to the listener on the outside.

"The Raconteur" also gives us

a good idea of how Mr. Schwartz meets the husband who is divorced. But Stern, by striving to supplant him, him at the ball park at afternoon game. His presence is contrary to the life of his life. He leaves who score is tied. "He walked on a tie game," Stern tells us. They are only small but they effectively call up distraction and turmoil of a man in the middle separation.

In this story too, the old complaint of her dream how she enters a class answers to her name. "I'm alone," she says, "because I'm visible." "Don't be alone," Stern tells her, "you are most visible little girl I know." He is only small but they effectively call up distraction and turmoil of a man in the middle separation.

In "The Raconteur," Roger Stern, who, like the author, conducts a radio program of music and talk, some of it lofty, is wooing a divorced woman. He has to convince his loved one and his 8-year-old daughter. It is a task so demanding that deep down somewhere the distinction between mother and daughter is blurred. He finds that he has committed himself to two women.

The story is dotted with letters sent him by his radio listeners, who too often find answers in his program to their fears and desires. At the end Stern admits that the course of his marriage may resemble his program more than he realizes. It looks different to the sponsor than to the listener on the outside.

"The Raconteur" also gives us

a good idea of how Mr. Schwartz meets the husband who is divorced. But Stern, by striving to supplant him, him at the ball park at afternoon game. His presence is contrary to the life of his life. He leaves who score is tied. "He walked on a tie game," Stern tells us. They are only small but they effectively call up distraction and turmoil of a man in the middle separation.

In this story too, the old complaint of her dream how she enters a class answers to her name. "I'm alone," she says, "because I'm visible." "Don't be alone," Stern tells her, "you are most visible little girl I know." He is only small but they effectively call up distraction and turmoil of a man in the middle separation.

In "The Raconteur," Roger Stern, who, like the author, conducts a radio program of music and talk, some of it lofty, is wooing a divorced woman. He has to convince his loved one and his 8-year-old daughter. It is a task so demanding that deep down somewhere the distinction between mother and daughter is blurred. He finds that he has committed himself to two women.

The story is dotted with letters sent him by his radio listeners, who too often find answers in his program to their fears and desires. At the end Stern admits that the course of his marriage may resemble his program more than he realizes. It looks different to the sponsor than to the listener on the outside.

"The Raconteur" also gives us

a good idea of how Mr. Schwartz meets the husband who is divorced. But Stern, by striving to supplant him, him at the ball park at afternoon game. His presence is contrary to the life of his life. He leaves who score is tied. "He walked on a tie game," Stern tells us. They are only small but they effectively call up distraction and turmoil of a man in the middle separation.

In this story too, the old complaint of her dream how she enters a class answers to her name. "I'm alone," she says, "because I'm visible." "Don't be alone," Stern tells her, "you are most visible little girl I know." He is only small but they effectively call up distraction and turmoil of a man in the middle separation.

In "The Raconteur," Roger Stern, who, like the author, conducts a radio program of music and talk, some of it lofty, is wooing a divorced woman. He has to convince his loved one and his 8-year-old daughter. It is a task so demanding that deep down somewhere the distinction between mother and daughter is blurred. He finds that he has committed himself to two women.

The story is dotted with letters sent him by his radio listeners, who too often find answers in his program to their fears and desires. At the end Stern admits that the course of his marriage may resemble his program more than he realizes. It looks different to the sponsor than to the listener on the outside.

"The Raconteur" also gives us

a good idea of how Mr. Schwartz meets the husband who is divorced. But Stern, by striving to supplant him, him at the ball park at afternoon game. His presence is contrary to the life of his life. He leaves who score is tied. "He walked on a tie game," Stern tells us. They are only small but they effectively call up distraction and turmoil of a man in the middle separation.

In this story too, the old complaint of her dream how she enters a class answers to her name. "I'm alone," she says, "because I'm visible." "Don't be alone," Stern tells her, "you are most visible little girl I know." He is only small but they effectively call up distraction and turmoil of a man in the middle separation.

In "The Raconteur," Roger Stern, who, like the author, conducts a radio program of music and talk, some of it lofty, is wooing a divorced woman. He has to convince his loved one and his 8-year-old daughter. It is a task so demanding that deep down somewhere the distinction between mother and daughter is blurred. He finds that he has committed himself to two women.

The story is dotted with letters sent him by his radio listeners, who too often find answers in his program to their fears and desires. At the end Stern admits that the course of his marriage may resemble his program more than he realizes. It looks different to the sponsor than to the listener on the outside.

"The Raconteur" also gives us

a good idea of how Mr. Schwartz meets the husband who is divorced. But Stern, by striving to supplant him, him at the ball park at afternoon game. His presence is contrary to the life of his life. He leaves who score is tied. "He walked on a tie game," Stern tells us. They are only small but they effectively call up distraction and turmoil of a man in the middle separation.

In this story too, the old complaint of her dream how she enters a class answers to her name. "I'm alone," she says, "because I'm visible." "Don't be alone," Stern tells her, "you are most visible little girl I know." He is only small but they effectively call up distraction and turmoil of a man in the middle separation.

In "The Raconteur," Roger Stern, who, like the author, conducts a radio program of music and talk, some of it lofty, is wooing a divorced woman. He has to convince his loved one and his 8-year-old daughter. It is a task so demanding that deep down somewhere the distinction between mother and daughter is blurred. He finds that he has committed himself to two women.

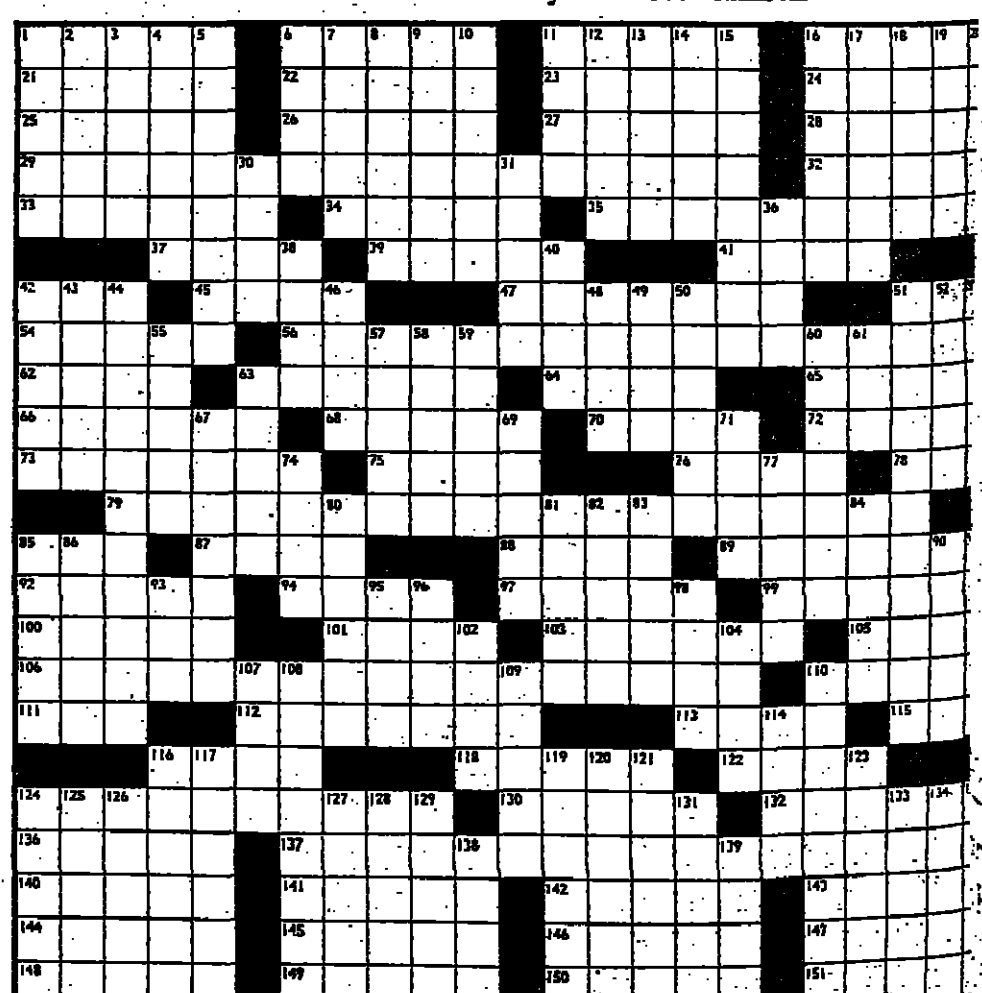
The story is dotted with letters sent him by his radio listeners, who too often find answers in his program to their fears and desires. At the end Stern admits that the course of his marriage may resemble his program more than he realizes. It looks different to the sponsor than to the listener on the outside.

"The Raconteur" also gives us

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WEN

LIGHT VERSE—By Frances Hansen



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

DOWN  
1. Indulge  
2. Place to remember  
3. Jewish festival  
4. Faintest greeting  
5. Solo  
6. Recant  
7. Gerald's wife, at al.  
8. ... owed by  
9. World relief group  
10. Parasitic fish  
11. Start of learning song  
12. Gherard's remark  
13. Body me

DOWN  
14. Well-known church  
15. Caravan leader, for instance  
16. Misbehavior  
17. "Chick"  
18. Stroke of luck  
19. Memorable actor  
20. Send upward  
21. Curator's cousin  
22. Within the jaw  
23. Gerald's wife  
24. After "chick"  
25. Wagnerian goddess  
26. Sharply, in number Abb.  
27. "Give"  
28. "Kilbar" poem, with "Mae"  
29. Unspoken  
30. "Gee"  
31. "Pasture" role  
32. Withered  
33. Polypoid  
34. "Zimbalist"  
35. Puppeter Lewis  
36. "Bak" class  
37. "Madness" Ave.  
38. Cry or June  
39. "Wider" Jerry  
40. Former Japanese news agency  
41. "Thee" Fr.  
42. "Give"  
43. "Kilbar" poem, with "Mae"  
44. "Unspoken"  
45. "Gee"  
46. "Pasture" role  
47. Withered  
48. Polypoid  
49. "Zimbalist"  
50. Puppeter Lewis  
51. "Bak" class  
52. "Madness" Ave.  
53. Cry or June  
54. "Wider" Jerry  
55. Former Japanese news agency  
56. "Thee" Fr.  
57. "Give"  
58. "Kilbar" poem, with "Mae"  
59. "Unspoken"  
60. "Gee"  
61. "Pasture" role  
62. Withered  
63. Polypoid  
64. "Zimbalist"  
65. Puppeter Lewis  
66. "Bak" class  
67. "Madness" Ave.  
68. Cry or June  
69. "Wider" Jerry  
70. Former Japanese news agency  
71. "Thee" Fr.  
72. "Give"  
73. "Kilbar" poem, with "Mae"  
74. "Unspoken"  
75. "Gee"  
76. "Pasture" role  
77. Withered  
78. Polypoid  
79. "Zimbalist"  
80. Puppeter Lewis  
81. "Bak" class  
82. "Madness" Ave.  
83. Cry or June  
84. "Wider" Jerry  
85. Former Japanese news agency  
86. "Thee" Fr.  
87. "Give"  
88. "Kilbar" poem, with "Mae"  
89. "Unspoken"  
90. "Gee"  
91. "Pasture" role  
92. Withered  
93. Polypoid  
94. "Zimbalist"  
95. Puppeter Lewis  
96. "Bak" class  
97. "Madness" Ave.  
98. Cry or June  
99. "Wider" Jerry  
100. Former Japanese news agency  
101. "Thee" Fr.  
102. "Give"  
103. "Kilbar" poem, with "Mae"  
104. "Unspoken"  
105. "Gee"  
106. "Pasture" role  
107. Withered  
108. Polypoid  
109. "Zimbalist"  
110. Puppeter Lewis  
111. "Bak" class  
112. "Madness" Ave.  
113. Cry or June  
114. "Wider" Jerry  
115. Former Japanese news agency  
116. "Thee" Fr.  
117. "Give"  
118. "Kilbar" poem, with "Mae"  
119. "Unspoken"  
120. "Gee"  
121. "Pasture" role  
122. Withered  
123. Polypoid  
124. "Zimbalist"  
125. Puppeter Lewis  
126. "Bak" class  
127. "Madness" Ave.  
128. Cry or June  
129. "Wider" Jerry  
130. Former Japanese news agency  
131. "Thee" Fr.  
132. "Give"  
133. "Kilbar" poem, with "Mae"  
134. "Unspoken"  
135. "Gee"  
136. "Pasture" role  
137. Withered  
138. Polypoid  
139. "Zimbalist"  
140. Puppeter Lewis  
141. "Bak" class  
142. "Madness" Ave.  
143. Cry or June  
144. "Wider" Jerry  
145. Former Japanese news agency  
146. "Thee" Fr.  
147. "Give"  
148. "Kilbar" poem, with "Mae"  
149. "Unspoken"  
150. "Gee"  
151. "Pasture" role

JULY 1970



## Newcomer Miller Also Has 68

## Nicklaus Ties for PGA Lead

By Lincoln A. Werden  
TULSA, Okla., Aug. 14 (NYT).—With the temperature well over 100 degrees yesterday, Jack Nicklaus cooled off a bit.

After shooting a practice round of 64 Wednesday, Nicklaus scored a 68 yesterday but it was still good enough to share the first-round lead in the Professional Golfers' Association championship.

With him at two under par over the Southern Hills Country Club course was 25-year-old John Miller of San Francisco. He is only three months out of the rookie ranks and was making his debut in this event.

Only four players were under regulation figures in this 6,922-yard layout. Another youthful stalwart, 26-year-old Larry Hinson, and Charles Coody, a campaigner from Texas, finished one stroke back of the co-leaders at 69.

At 70, however, was a contrasting group of six. One was Dick Hendrickson, a 35-year-old who weighs 260 pounds, is six feet seven inches and a newcomer to the tournament. The big fellow from the Little Mill Country Club in Tuxton Lakes, N.J., was off at 7:30 a.m. in the first gateway group. Dew still covered the course and the thermometer reading was below 90.

The others at par were Dave Stockton, Houston, Blanca, Jacky Culp, who are recognized and seasoned tour campaigners, and Arnold Palmer and Sam Snead.

Snead, 38, was among the last to finish and he did so by holing an eight-foot putt for a par with

## Raise a Native Colt Sold for \$181,000

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Aug. 14 (AP).—Harbor View Farm has sold a homebred son of Raise a Native for \$181,000 to top the second session of the Saratoga yearling sales in the Fasig-Tipton pavilion where 53 thoroughbreds brought a total of \$1,390,000.

The bay colt, from the mare Tim's Princess, by Tim Tux, was bred in Kentucky by John E. Claborn and was purchased by Lady Beaverbrook, widow of the British publisher and industrialist.

Second high at the second session was \$140,000 spent by Charles E. Engelhard for a bay filly by Ribot from Natashia.

A chestnut daughter of Buckpasser from the stakes winning Lady Pitt brought \$90,000 and also was acquired by Engelhard.

his unorthodox "side-saddle" putting style. The winner of the PGA three times, Snead first played in this championship in 1937. Although he took three putts twice for bogeys, he offset this by getting birdies from 15 and 26 feet with a putting touch that was remarkably keen.

For Palmer, it was a satisfactory start of a renewed quest for this town which has constantly eluded him. It is the only one he hasn't won. Palmer conceded that he made "one bad mistake." That was when he made a "wrong swing" with No. 6 iron from the tee of the 11th hole, a par 3. He missed the green to the left, and carded a 4, his only bogey.

"It isn't a hard round to describe," said the golfing millionaire from Latrobe, Pa. "I had one birdie, one bogey, and 16 pars."

Tony Jacklin, the English professional who won the United States Open last June, encountered "a jolly well lot more trouble." It began as he needed three putts at the first green, but his 36, 38-74 also contained a triple bogey at the 14th, a par 3. There he pulled the ball from the tee with a 30, 4-wood and it stopped against a fence. Taking a penalty stroke, he lifted it away from the unplayable spot along the boundary, then he pitched twice to reach the green and took two putts for a six.

Ray Floyd, the defender, had a 71.

Julius Boros, dodging under a huge umbrella between shots to keep out of the sun, was at 72. Billy Casper, who had bogeys at the last two holes, and Lee Trevino, who ran in a birdie 3 at the home green, also had 72s.

## FIRST-ROUND LEADERS

Jack Nicklaus	68-68
John Miller	68-68
Larry Hinson	69-69
Charles Coody	69-69
Arnold Palmer	69-70
Dick Hendrickson	69-70
Sam Snead	69-70
Dave Stockton	69-70
John E. Claborn	69-70
Bobby Nichols	70-71
Ray Floyd	71-72
Julius Boros	72-72
Billy Casper	72-72
Lee Trevino	72-72
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Larry Ziegler	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74
Jim Casper	73-74
Lee Trevino	73-74
Tommy Aaron	73-74
Tommy Horton	73-74
Rowie Johnson	73-74
Bob Murphy	73-74
Bill Collins	73-74
Bob Rosburg	73-74
Mike Snieland	73-74
Al Gelber	73-74
Terry Hill	73-74
Jim Wiesner	73-74
Bill Egan	73-74



